The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,780 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	TUESDAY. 1886.
L ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	7th Sept.
M MALWA	2929	500	G. W. Atkinson	14th ,,
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds	24th Friday
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	1st Oct.
L SUTLEJ	4249	800	A. H. Johnson	6th ,,
M BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	15th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd ,,
— GWALIOR	2753	500	R. Hazelwood	29th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for choice in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-launch will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 5 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	11th ,,
CATHAY	2883	500	R. Ashdown	1st Oct.
MOHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	15th ,,
HYDASPES	2884	500	G. Scrivener	29th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 31, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles 520, „ 360.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800 ....10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800 ....1st Oct.	20th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600 ....20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800 ....14th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
R. RUBBATTINO	5,100	6th Sept.
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Oct.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 27, 1886

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
s.s. PERSIA .... 3,547 480 Capt. R. Hutchinson, 21st Sept.
N.B.—Passengers can book through to London overland from Marseilles.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
s.s. ROUMANIA..... 3,550 480 Capt. J. Laird ..... 16th Oct.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, August 31, 1886. Agents.

CALCUTTA TO QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. RAJPOOTANA..	2030	About 30th September 1886.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
26th August 1886. Agents, Bombay.

KEMP & CO., Ld.,
CUMBALLA HILL AND BYCULLA.

DELICIOUS CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
Apricots, Cherries, Greengages, Mixed Fruits, Pears.
Rs. 1-8 per bottle.

MOIR AND SON'S CELEBRATED TART FRUITS.
Apples, Gooseberries, Cherries, Greengages, Plums, Rhubarb, Raspberries, Black Currants.
11 as. and 13 as. per bottle.

GENUINE SCOTCH JAMS AND JELLIES, SEVILLE ORANGE MARMALADE.
7 as. per tin.

EUROPEAN STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Quality and Freshness Guaranteed.

KEMP AND CO., Ld.

THE BHOLANATH SARABHAI MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEMORIAL FUND in honor of the late RAO BAHADUR BHOLANATH SARABHAI having been started in Ahmedabad, friends and admirers of the deceased gentleman desirous of subscribing to the same are requested to intimate and forward their subscriptions to RAO SAHEB MAHIPATRAM, Principal of the Training College at Ahmedabad, or to Mr. JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK, at 41, Cowasji Patel Tank Street, Bombay.

RANCHODLAL CHOTALAL,
MANIBHAI JASBHAI,
MOTILAL LALBHAI,
HARIDAS VIHARIDAS DESAI,
MAHIPATRAM RAPRAM,
LALSHANKAR UMIASHANKAR TRUVADI,
Ahmedabad, 29th August 1886.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

INDISPENSABLE TO RAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd September, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 6th September, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th September, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 9th September, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd September, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map. Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHUTNEY.
MANUFACTURED by TREACHER & Co., with the best Ingredients.

	Rs. a.
Empress of India Chutney per bottles.	1 0
Major Grey's	1 0
Bombay	1 0
Cashmere	0 12
Green Mango	0 12
Lucknow	1 0

N. B.—Cases of assorted Indian condiments are supplied and shipped to friends at home.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BRAND'S SPECIALTIES.
FOR INVALIDS and PERSONS SUFFERING from DYSPEPSIA and other affections of the digestive organs.

Brand's Essence of Beef, 2 oz. tins, Re. 1-4	¼ lb. tins	2 4
Brand's do. Mutton, 2 oz. tins, Re. 1-8	„	2 8
Brand's Essence of Chicken, 2 oz. tins, Re. 1-12	„	3 4
Brand's Concentrated Beef Tea	„	1 8
Do. do. Mutton Broth	„	2 4
Do. do. Chicken Broth	„	3 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA,

CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS,
THE most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India-rubber Washer complete.

	Cash price. Rs. a.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-Coloured Stoneware—	
No. 000 Half gallon size	8 8
„ 00 One and a half gallon size Wicker covered	10 8
„ 0 Two and a half gallon size Wicker covered	13 8
„ 1 Three „ gallon size Wicker covered	16 0
„ 2 Five gallon size Wicker covered	18 8
„ 3 Six „ Wicker covered	21 0
Pocket Filter (no Traveller should be without one)	25 0
	15 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SUPERIOR LONDON-MADE BRUSHES.

BILLIARD TABLE BR.	HAT BRUSHES.
CARPET BRUSHES.	HORSE BRUSHES.
CLOTHES BRUSHES.	NAIL BRUSHES.
CORNICE BRUSHES.	PAINT BRUSHES.
CRUMB BRUSHES.	PLATE BRUSHES.
FLESH BRUSHES.	SCRUBBING BRUSHES.
FURNITURE BRUSHES.	SHOE BRUSHES.
HAIR BRUSHES.	SPOKE BRUSHES.
HARNESS BRUSHES.	TOOTH BRUSHES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

STAR MILLS
BATH ROOM PAPER.

EACH Packet contains 1,000 sheets of superior Medicated Manilla Paper, being just double the number of sheets found in the packets of other makers.
Per Packet, Re. 1-4.

KEMP AND CO., Ld, BOMBAY.

WINES.
KEMP AND Co.'s NEW BRANDS.

THE first shipment of the Company's WINES personally SELECTED by Mr. D. S. KEMP are now landed and are of exquisite quality. Those now offered embrace high class CLARET and BURGUNDIES only, but a fuller range is coming forward, and will be duly announced.

	Case of 1 doz. quarts. Rs.	Case of 2 doz. pints. Rs.
CLARET—		
Pontet Canet	40	42
BURGUNDY—		
Pommard	24	26
Volnay	36	36

The utmost attention having been given to these selections, it is believed that they will command unqualified approval.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited.

MEERSCHAUM AND BRIAR ROOT PIPES,
CIGAR, CIGARETTES AND TOBACCOS.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS,
in Meerschaum and Amber,
Very Artistic.

WINES, SPIRITS AND AERATED WATERS.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
Fort, Cumballa Hill and Byculla.

BEERS, STOUTS AND CIDER,
TREACHER'S OWN BRAND.
LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian Market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

Cash Price.
Per doz. bottles, cash ...Rs. 6 0 | Per doz. half-bottles, cash ...Rs. 4 0

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

This Beer has obtained a world-wide reputation, and is without an equal in the Indian market.

Per doz. quarts, cash ...Rs. 7 0 | Per doz. pints, cash ... ...Rs. 5 4

SOLE AGENTS FOR
JOHNSON AND CO.'S CANTERBURY ALE.

This pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possesses in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

Per doz. bottles ... ...Rs. 6 8 | Per doz. half-bottles... ...Rs. 4 8

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the home market Messrs. Foster and Son's bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands the highest price.

The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

Per doz. bottles, cash ...Rs. 6 12 | Per doz. half-bottles, cash ...Rs. 4 12

BASS'S PALE ALE IN WOOD,
DIRECT FROM BREWERY.

	Bottles.	Half-bottle.
BASS BEER, L. G. A., by Foster and Sons, per dozen, cash	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 8
Do. by Stone and Son, per dozen cash	„ 6 8	„ 4 8
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co., per doz., cash	„ 6 8	„ 4 8
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Sons, per dozen, cash.	„ 8 0	„ 5 8
KILDERKINS ... ...each	„ 34 0	

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DRESS SUITS!

FROCK SUITS!

	Rs. a.
SUPERFINE CLOTH, Medium Texture	80 0
VERY FINE THIN TWILLS, made in correct style and finish	85 0
SUPERFINE BROADCLOTH, very thin comfortable wear	95 0
EXTRA THIN AND LIGHT CASHMERE	75 0
SUPERIOR DITTO DITTO, richly lined and finished	95 0
CORDED SILK BREAST facings to the above, extra	9 0
BLUE DIAGONAL, nice substance and finish, FROCK COAT	50 0
DITTO DITTO, in fine twills of superior quality in Blues, Browns, Olive or Greys to suit individual taste	50 0
DITTO DITTO, in blue matt	45 0
VESTS IN WHITE, Grey, Drab or Slate to wear with above	9 0
TROUSERS both light in colour and texture	Rs. 16 and 17 0

THORPE & Co.,
MILITARY TAILORS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THE NEW FIRE EXTINGUISHER
THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS, MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA,
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPTICIANS, &c.

PRICE LIST OF BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF MESSRS. MARCKS' OWN MAKE

Single Temple Spectacles—Gold	30,	Silver	20,	Steel	10-0
Turnpin do.	36 „		25 „		10-0
Sporting or Billiard do.	„ 40 „		25 „		2 10-0
Folders or Pince Nez do.	„ 25	Tortoiseshell			16-0
Do. do.	Gilt	6	Steel		6-0
Neutral Tinted Globulars					5-0
Japanese Cap Eye Protectors					3-0
Stirrup Eye Protectors					3-0

Pamphlet and Price List of Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT:

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.
MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOUTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.
The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

			Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gals.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)			Rs. 22 8	Rs. 42 0
COGNAC	****	do.	„ 36 0	„ 70 0
COGNAC	***	do.	„ 32 0	„ 62 0
COGNAC	**	do.	„ 27 8	„ 53 0
COGNAC	*	do.	„ 25 8	„ 49 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla			„ 23 8	„ 43 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents			each	„ 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown			„	„ 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do.		do.	do.	„ 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

FOR THE RAINS!!
MRS. LAKE
IS NOW SHOWING A LARGE VARIETY IN
BALL DRESS MATERIALS

Tulles and Nets in all colours.
Light Fancy Sprigged Muslins.
White and Cream Nun's Veiling.
White and Coloured Indian Muslins.
Coloured Crepes and Gauzes.
Piece Laces and Flouncings.
Jet Embroidered Edgings.
Lace Handkerchiefs and Fans.
Feathers and Aigrettes.
Pearl and Gold Ornaments.
Jet Aigrettes and Ornaments.
Garnitures of Flowers.

WHITE BEADED NETS AND EDGINGS.
MAISON DE MODES
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable make for gentlemen.

BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs	...per pair	Rs.	11 8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks	„		9 8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only	„		3 12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered	each	„	3 0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors	from	„	1 4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES; Very elegant and richest quality	„		2 8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

IRON WIRE FENCING
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR
INDIA AND THE COLONIES
GEORGE'S PATENT TUBULAR IRON WIRE FENCING.
SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR ENCLOSING RAILWAYS, ROADS, BUNGALOW GROUNDS, PLANTATIONS, &c.

Awarded Certificate of Merit Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

LARGELY used by the Indian State and Guaranteed Railways, combines Strength, Lightness, and Low Cost. Any smart native can erect it. Cost of transport per mile of Railway only about 3 annas per mile of Fence. Fencing Posts, Straining Posts, Galvanized Steel Strand Wire, Galvanized Steel Barb Wire, Wrought Iron Gates of all sizes with Posts, complete, suitable for Railway Level Crossings, Plantations, Bungalow Grounds, &c. A complete Fence with Barb, Strand and Steel Wire, suitable for a plot of ground of any shape or for a length of Road or Railway supplied, ready for fixing.

Delivery given at any RAILWAY STATION in India.

R. J. GEORGE & CO., ENGINEERS,
7, Little Queen-street, Westminster—London and Jubbulpore, India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

V GAIETY THEATRE. R

THE EVENING RESORT FOR PLEASURABLE PASTIME.

An unparalleled instance of popularity.
An entertainment without a rival in Anglo-American Minstrelsy.
Original in conception from start to finish.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 3RD.
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.
GREATER SUCCESS THAN EVER
OF THE RENOWNED AND ONLY
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,
Ever popular, original, versatile, refined, and artistic.
Glorious and Enthusiastic Reception of the
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Each item vociferously applauded and encored.
Instantaneous Success of
THE NEW FIRST PART.

Don't fail seeing the present great programme,
Which will be repeated to-night for the last time.

Admission Rs. 3 ; 2 ; 1 ; and 8 Annas. Smiling at 9.
Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

T. HUDSON,
Proprietor and Manager.

Notice, Colossal attractions to-morrow evening.

MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.

A LADY with several years' experience desires a situation as MATRON OF AN HOTEL—HOUSEKEEPER in a PRIVATE FAMILY—or COMPANION to a LADY.—Highest recommendations. Apply to

PERSEVERANCE,
Care of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the fourth WEDNESDAY in the month of September, instant, is appointed for a further hearing in the matters of the Petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents for the purpose of declaring a first dividend.—Dated this 2nd day of September, 1886.

By EBRAM JUSAB MEMON and
MAHOMED JUSAB MEMON .....of 42 per cent.
By JOHN ROBERT BHARRE.....of 32 per cent.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court, House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, This 2nd day of September, 1886.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a meeting held at the Head Office, Manchester, yesterday, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 5 per share, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1886, was declared.

The Dividend will be paid on and after 6th September, to Shareholders in India, whose names appear on the Register on 4th inst., and on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 4th to 6th September, both days inclusive.

Copies of the Report for the half-year will be posted to Shareholders, when received from England.

By order of the Local Committee,
P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay,
29, Rampart Row Bombay, 2nd September, 1886.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, the 20th October, 1886, for Cast Iron pipes
Cast Iron Sluice Valves and Water Meters.

2. Forms of contract, specification, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,500 to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract.

4. A further deposit of Rs. 1,500 will have to be paid by the Contractor whose Tender is accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON.
Executive Engineer.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 31st October, 1886.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of about eighty tons best RANGOON or MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER.

The Timber to be sawn straight and square ; must be well-seasoned, free from holes, shakes and sap.

Delivery free on Railway trucks at Bombay.

Tenders superscribed as such to be delivered at the Bombay Agency, Treacher's Buildings, before 1-0 p.m. (gun-fire) on the 15th instant, where also specification of the timber required can be seen and forms of tender obtained.

For further particulars apply to
W. PENDLEBURY, Acting Agent,
Secunderabad.

Who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

C. A. WINTER,
Bombay Agent, H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company, Limited.
Bombay, 2nd September 1886.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION
MANGALORE TILES,
PATENTED UNDER ACTS XV. OF 1859 AND XIII. OF 1872.

IN consequence of many imitations of the above original "Mission" Tiles, first introduced in India in 1865 by the Industrial Establishment for the above "Mission," they are now made on entirely new principles and patented. "Mission" Mangalore Tiles are so long before the public and so well-known for their ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, and CHEAPNESS, that nothing more need be said about them. The NEW TILES possess all the improvements suggested by a long course of manufacture, and are such as always to command that degree of popularity which follows honest goods made by skilled Europeans trained in their particular business.

Tiles sent direct from the Factory to any seaport town at cheap freight.

Contracts entered into for setting Tiles and Building Ridges, Hips, &c.

Orders now registered for new season tiles due here in September next.

Sample tiles will be sent free of charges, and every other information supplied by
WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
RA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Medows Street.

JUST TO HAND,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
REAL MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size,
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special Agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE"

No. 1 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

FLOR DE JAVA CIGARS.
(The only original)
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.
MILD, MELLOW AND FREE.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS" Rs.	30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS" "	35	" 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS" "	40	" 4 8
Do.	"ATALANTA" "	45	" 5 0

Please note, the above are not to be confounded with other Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere.

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS-STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED a second-hand single CRIGHTON'S OPENER. Apply to Messrs. B. and A. HORMARJEE, Elphinstone Circle.

WANTED, a small BUNGALOW, suitable for a Parsee family. Rent about Rs. 60. Apply "F. E. W," care of this paper.

ALBUMS! ALBUMS!! A Manufacturer in Berlin has consigned to us a choice Assortment of latest Designs. Hundred Varieties. Prices very cheap. Inspection solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

DON'T CONFOUND the Stuff offered by others with the genuine "Kaisar-i-Hind" Cigarettes imported only and sold by us at Rs. 2 per 100. A trial will convince. HOWARD & Co., 81, Medows Street.

SMALL PROFITS and Quick Returns—A Splendid Consignment of Real Havanna Cigars for sale at 5 per cent on cost price. Price per 100 Rs. 3 and upwards. HOWARD & Co., 81, Medows Street.

FOR SALE, a handsome VICTORIA and pair of Bay Horses. Turn-out complete. Horses have been ridden and driven by a Lady. Price Rs. 950. Owner going home. Address "Officer," Colaba Post Office, Bombay.

FELT HATS, in Slate, Brown, Coffee and Black Hard Round Crown, Rs. 5-15 each. Terai Hats, Navy Blue, Brown and Grey, soft French Felt, Rs. 8 each, genuine value. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

EUROPEAN MERCHANT of INDIAN EXPERIENCE desirous to go home wishes to transfer his Import and Export connections to another Firm. Advertiser is prepared to act as Agent for Indian Firms in Europe. Address "A. W.," care of this paper.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA ; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8 ; postage, 1 anna.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

LAWN MOWERS—The Patent Excelsior Rollers are the best. For prices and sizes, apply to PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

WANTED an INSURANCE CLERK, thoroughly up in all branches, and willing to make himself otherwise useful. Apply 342, care of this paper.

FOR SALE, a square sympathetic PIANO, by LIPP, owner going home, 18 months in use, virtually new. Apply J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING ! WATERPROOF CLOTHING !! Strong and Durable. Moderately, priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 each BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 310, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

FOR SALE. Poona-made 120 lbs Regulation Kabul TENT, with bathroom, Rs. 70. Elgin Mills 80 lbs. Regulation Kabul TENT, Rs. 40. Boin in good order. Apply S. S. O., Baroda.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY, as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 14 postage, 1 anna.

JUST RECEIVED, latest fashion MARBLE and GLENDALE SHIRTS. Rs. 19, 25 & 27 per dozen. CAMBRIC do Rs. 19, 22, 24 & 28-8 per dozen. Try at Y. A. LAUKA'S, near Jackaria Masjid.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Macaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASCANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!!—Just unpacked a fresh batch of Ladies and Gentleman's Waterproof Coats, best selection. An early inspection solicited, AT STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.—A pair of horses, 14½, young, mutmeg grey, well matched, fast movers; believed to be sound. Rs. 1,000. Apply to "KEOKLA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs, Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Piano-forte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port rust Act. Price, Re. 1 ; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

NEW ZEALAND PRESERVED MEATS.—Compressed Mutton, Beef Sausage, Boiled Beef, Corned Beef, Roast Mutton, Roast Beef.—PEARCE, Fort.

JUST READY
BOMBAY
UNIVERSITY CALENDAR,
1886-87.
Rs. 2.
THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
RE-ESTATE OF JAMES MILNE, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of JAMES MILNE, late Superintendent, Government Model Farm, Bhadgaon, in Khandeish, in the Presidency of Bombay, who died intestate at Liverpool, in England, on or about the 9th day of November 1885, and Letters of Administration, of whose property, and credits were granted on the 7th day of August, 1886, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HENRY ADAIR RICHARDSON and MICHAEL RUSSELL WYER, partners in the firm of Messrs. Wallace and Co., of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administrators at their office in Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the administrators will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard to the claims, only of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the administrators.—Dated this 12th day of August, 1886.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Administrators' Attorneys.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma, After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON :
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.

BOMBAY : THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

NOTICES.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

ALL suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS or COLDS, and those affected with diseases of the CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP immediately arrests the Cough, and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is a rose colour, and is sold in flat, oval bottles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

GRIMAULT'S MATICO
CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most activeand at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISCHARGES. These CAPSULES, unlike COPAIBA, have not the inconvenience of producing NAUSEA. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

ASTHMA ! ASTHMA !
GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITI, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes

TO MOTHERS !
GRIMAULT'S WORM BONBONS.

An agreeable vegetable sweetmeat for children ; they are guaranteed to expel all kinds of intestinal worms promptly without pain or danger.

GRIMAULT et CIE., PHARMACIENS DE IRE CLASSE.
PARIS.

DUSART'S SYRUP & WINE
OF
LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

They enrich the blood, and strengthen and restore the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to our existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE of inestimable benefit to CONVALESCENTS, OLD or WEAKLY PEOPLE ; and RICKETY CHILDREN find in them the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE are the best TONIC for LYMPHATIC subjects, and all suffering from DEBILITY, POORNESS of BLOOD and the EXCESSES of YOUTH. The SYRUP arrests DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, and is well adapted to MOTHERS while SUCKLING and during PREGNANCY.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE
OF
PEPSIC-PEPTONE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE, AND NUTRITIVE.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE nourishes and sustains the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion ; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active PEPSINE and PEPTONE or "perfectly digested meat," ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

The reconstituent properties of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE are acknowledged in the London and Paris Hospitals ; where it is largely used for all affections of the STOMACH, LIVER, and INTESTINES, and for INDIGESTION, DISTASTE FOR FOOD, ANÆMIA, CONSUMPTION, DIABETES, DYSENTERY, FEVERS ; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from TUMOURS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, and all wasting diseases, wherever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSIC PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a TONIC STIMULANT and RESTORATIVE to the AGED, DELICATE FEMALES, Lymphatic and subjects children, and to increase the quantity and richness of the milk while suckling.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS.
(Dialysed Pepsine.)

These Soluble Pearls contain in each, 4 grains of pure sheep) Pepsine capable of digesting 150 times its weight of meat.

INDIGESTION, WIND ON THE STOMACH, FEELING OF HEAVINESS, SICKNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE AND HEADACHES ARE CURED with the first dose of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL.
The ACTIVE CURATIVE PRINCIPLES
extracted from 25 times their weight of
COD-LIVER OIL.

The Paris Medical Journals have published the discovery of Mr. Chapoteaut of Morrhuol, the curative and active principles isolated from the oily and indigestible part of Cod-Liver Oil.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL is contained in small soluble capsules, each of which represents twenty-five times its weight, or more than a teaspoonful of Cod-Liver Oil.

From the experiments made in the hospitals, it has been proved that MORRHUOL is more efficacious than Cod-Liver Oil, and that BRONCHITIS, COUCHS, NIGHT-SWEATS, PAINS IN THE CHEST, AND CONSUMPTION, yield to its influence ; after the first few doses the sleep becomes sound and the appetite returns, which at once indicates an amelioration.

PALE, WEAKLY CHILDREN with NO APPETITE, and those inclined to be RICKETY or afflicted with SCABS, RUNNING SORES ON THE NECK AND FROM THE NOSE AND EARS, and who are continually SLEEPLESS and RESTLESS, find in MORRHUOL the curative and calming properties which these affections require, and an increased appetite and healthy appearance soon prove the truly Wonderful effects of this remedy.

P. CHAPOTEAUT, CHEMIST, PARIS.

PELLETIER'S QUININE CAPSULES.

These capsules contain 2 grains each of PURE PELLETIER'S QUININE in its unaltered state ; they are soft and unlike other capsules are immediately soluble in the stomach, thus affording prompt relief in INTERMITTENT FEVERS, AGUE, MALARIA, AND FEVERS of a PUTRID or TYPHOID character NEURALGIA, HEADACHES, and RHEUMATISM.

Each capsule bears the name "Pelletier," which is the best guarantee of purity.

KANANGA OF JAPAN.

KANANGA WATER, the most delightfully refreshing toilet Water.

It strengthens and invigorates the skin, and imparts a delicate and elegant fragrance to the body.

KANANGA EXTRACT.—The most fashionable perfume for the handkerchief.

RIGUAD & CO., PERFUMERS, PARIS.

JULIEN'S
PURGATIVE FRUIT,
A refreshing vegetable laxative
BON-BON.

JULIEN'S FRUIT Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition, and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon.

It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

CONSTIPATION,	LIVER COMPLAINTS,
SICK HEADACHES,	DYSPEPSIA,
DYSENTERY,	OVERHEATED BLOOD,
ASTRALGIA,	ERUPTIONS,

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy ; while it prevents convulsions in children, and very useful in all infant disorders.

JULIEN, 8, Rue Vivienne, Paris.

MIDY'S SANDAL CAPSULES.

MIDY'S CAPSULES containing 5 drops of pure distilled SANDAL Oil will stop any discharges in 48 hours whatever may have been their colour or abundance without any of the disagreeable after-effects of Copeiba and Cubebs.

MIDY PHARMACIEN, PARIS,

All the above may be obtained from

THOMPSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., Ld., TREACHER & Co., Ld., COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld. and any Chemist in Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Green Street, Fort, opposite the chief office of the Bank of Bombay, several consignments of English goods just landed, consisting of sets of plain glassware, best porcelain dinner, dessert and breakfast service, table cutlery, handsome pier glasses of various sizes, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, electric safety table and hanging lamps, wire gauze, meat safes, and dish covers of various sizes, iron garden chairs, musical boxes of different sizes, copying presses, wall mirrors with lamps, velvet table covers, Vienna bentwood chairs, couches and rocking chairs, single and double perambulators, flower vases, iron bedsteads of different sizes, superior oleographs in gilt frames, also blackwood and teakwood French polished furniture, consisting of conversation, sofa and reclining couches, dressing tables with glasses attached, drawing room, writing and washhand tables, tea poys, whatnots, almyras with single and double mirror glass doors, wardrobe, cheval glass, carpets, marble topped table-, drawing room and easy chairs, marble topped portables and teapoys, reclining chairs, chiffoniers and ornament stand, carved pier and round tables, folding chairs, &c.

Property on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " dhoties.
6 cases prints.
5 " sail needles.
A quantity of household furniture, consisting of dining, writing, wash-hand and dressing tables, chiffoniers, whatnots, hat stand, chest of drawers, wardrobe, side board, iron bedsteads, easy chairs, teapoys, &c.
4 superior Cashmere shawls.

AT 2 P. M.

1 light victoria with moveable coachbox.
1 office shigram.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road nearly opposite the late Theatre Royal Building the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood and English mahogany household furniture, handsome marble flower vases, table ornaments, superior oleographs, Hink's table and hanging lamps, &c. the property of the late Mr. HORMUSJI SORABJI CHESSON.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view four days before sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS TEAKSQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux—
200 superior 1st class teaksquares.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, in Moozavar Pakady Street at Mazagon.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, as administrator of the Estate of the late Krishnajee Nagraj, deceased, and with the consent of Mrs. J. W. Seager, widow and administratrix of the late Mr. J. W. Seager, and under and by virtue of the powers contained in a Deed of Mortgage, dated the 10th May, 1870, executed by the said J. W. Seager, in favour of the said Krishnajee Nagraj and others, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 11th day of September, at 4 p. m., the undermentioned landed properties, viz.—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of ground together with the messuage, or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the south side of Moozavur Pakady, 2nd Street, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 175 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public passage, on the west by the property described as Lot No. 2 on the north by the property described as Lot No. 3, and on the south by the property described as. Lot No. 2.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece of ground together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Moozavur Pakady, 1st Street, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 175 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public passage, on the west by the property described as Lot No. 3 on the north by the property described as Lot No. 1., and on the south by the said Moozavur Pakady, 1st Street.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece of ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Moozavur Pakady, 1st Street, in the sub-district of Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 122 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property described as Lot No. 2, on the west by the property of Sorabji Nowrojee Bharucha, on the north by the property of Framjee Nanabhoy, on the south by the Moozavur Pakady, 1st Street. For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th September, at 2 p. m., at their rooms, a small and choice consignment of Pianos and Harmoniums, as follows :—

1 walnut, French-polished, highly finished, sweet-toned cottage piano, with seven octaves, full compass, trichord, over string.
1 Upright cottage piano, in walnut case, 7 octaves, full compass, strong construction.
1 walnut, French-polished, highly finished, sweet-toned Harmonium, five octaves, and 7 stops.
1 Do. Do. Do. with 3 stops.
1 Do. Do. Do. " no ".
2 Do. Do. Dulcet organs American style, with knee swell, a very mellow-toned instrument especially adapted for singing.

The above instruments have all been expressly made for India. The harmoniums are by the well-known makers Barnet, Samuel and Sons of London.

The instruments will be on view from MONDAY, the 6th September.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NEW KAZI STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property belonging to the Estate of the late Mushirjee Goolam Mohideen Casharmere.

All that piece of Government Ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at new Kazi Street, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 174 and six ninths square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 929, new No. 30-7, old survey No. 1,864 and new survey No. 533 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 182 and 184.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 Henry-Martini Government Regulation size single rifle with sight protector in canvas bag.
1 single barrelled 500 Winchester express rifle in leather bag.
1 rosewood square pianoforte by Soundy and Co. nearly new.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 1st September, 1886.

FOR SALE.

ONE pair of compound surface condensing Steam Engines, cylinders 28 inch and 47 inch by 5 feet stroke, corliss valves, steam jacketed cylinders, to work at 100 lbs. pressure, made by Messrs. Hick and Hargrave, of Bolton. The Engines are in splendid condition and erected in working order.

For full particulars apply to the MACHINE EXCHANGE COMPANY, 27, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belong ing to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secun rabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, contain ng the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extendingtheir business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot nnas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one tation platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms 4 packages containing wearing apparel, &c., the property of the late Mr. W. A. HOWE.

On account of Esmaljee Essofbhoy—
706 M N and Co—7284-4143—3 cases toys.
On account and at the risk of the first indentor Nathoo Mooljee, per s.s. Raphael Rubattino—
847 M N & Co.—5930-39—10 cases each 25 bottles.
2 lbs. each ammonia.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English-built, glass fronted, miniature brougham in very good order.
1 do. " wagonette.
1 strong second hand office shigram.
1 handsome fast-trotting grey Arab horse, 14-1, goes in single and double harness.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 1 p.m. behind the Hongkong Bank, several consignments of rich vases and lamps, fancy table glassware, inkstands, patent oakwood stationery cases, jewel cases, bronze table candlesticks, figures and ornaments, liquor frames, hair, coat and horse brushes, mirrors, briarwood and other pipes, French artware consisting of figures, biscuit boxes, tobacco holders, inkstands with pen racks, thermometers, clocks, toys, best plated waiters, one set plated spoons and forks by Mappin and Webb, fancy walking sticks, glass stoppered jars, also a parcel of 18-carat gold and sterling silver jewellery, comprising brooches, ear-rings, charms, rings, bangles, copying books from 200 to 1,000 leaves, &c., and a lot of other fancy and useful articles too numerous to mention in detail.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, waste paper, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depôt, Waree Bunder.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, waste paper, &c-

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHAIK ABDOOLA DOCTOR'S STREET.
suit No. 389 of 1885.

Asmabao .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Jeewabai Goolam Hooseln, and others .....Defendants.

Under directions from the Receiver in this suit, and pursuant to a judge's order dated the 19th day of July, 1886, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on MONDAY, the 13th September, 1886, sell by Public auction at 3 p. m., on the premises the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Shaik Abdoola Doctor's Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 94, and assessed by the collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,758, containing by admeasurement 97 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the east by the Public passage, on or towards the west by the Shaik Abdoola Doctor's Street, on or towards the south by the moiety of a gully, and moiety belonging to Hydebally Moola Adamjee on or towards the north by the property of Merwanjee Framjee Panday, and the said premises fronting on the western side of the Shaik Abdoola Doctors Street, and formerly and are now occupied solely by the tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Solicitors at their office Rampart-row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable property at Mody Bay.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. Hormuzjee Framjee Warden, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable landed property :—

All that four-storied messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing on the piece or parcel of land situate in the Mody Bay, Port Trust estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 355 5-9 square yards, and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the north by Vingoria street, on or towards the south by vacant ground, belonging to the said trustees, on or towards the east by vacant ground belong to the said Trustees and on or towards the west by Perre Road, which said premises are Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 3,489 and are situate in the registration sub-district of Fort, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said trustees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Jemseejee Cursetjee Cama, Solicitor, No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable bungalows known as "Riverside" "David Cottage," near the G. I. P. Railway, Kirkee and Poona Stations.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd, and FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p. m., Madras time, Messrs BENNETT and Co. have been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction on their respective premises the following very valuable bungalows :—

"Riverside," with household furniture completely furnished, will be sold in one lot on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, on the premises at 4 p. m. Madras time.

All that piece or parcel of land standing or parboody, talooka Haveli Zilla Poona, being in the sub-district of Haveli bearing No 60, containing by admeasurement about 6 acres and 35 goontas or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—on the south by the inam land belonging to

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.
Concert, Mechanics' Institute, Parel, 9 p m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Amatnath Rahmon, from Jeddah ; and Madura (s), Calcutta.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Kilwa (s), for Coasts and Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails, per s. s. Ravenna, will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, to-morrow, at 10 a.m.

ATTORNEYS' EXAMINATION.—The candidates who intend to present themselves at the next attorneys' examination are required to send in their petitions to the Prothonotary, High Court, not later than the 6th inst.

POLO.—The game this afternoon, weather permitting, will be :—Black and Yellow: Mr. Arthur (captain), Mr. Gray, Mr. Barton, Mr. Pease, and Mr. Kerr *vs.* White : Mr. Craigie (captain), Mr. Savile, Mr. Macrae, Mr. Baker, and Mr. Street. Play will commence at 5 p.m.

THE BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following cases were prosecuted by the agents of the above Society during the week :—Horses—Lame, 2 ; emaciated, 1 ; and sores on body, 2. Bullocks.—Lame, 11 ; sore neck, 17 ; tumours on neck, 4 ; emaciated, 6 ; sores on body, 2 ; overloaded, 1 ; sent to hospital. 2. Total number of cases 48.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, on the body of a Hindu, name unknown, apparently about 40 years of age. The dead body of the deceased was found floating in the sea at Back Bay ; there were no external marks of violence on it. A verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by drowning in the sea, but under what circumstances he was drowned there was no evidence to say, was recorded.

AN OLD THIEF.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Jones charged Sheik Goolam Ally Sumetjee *alias* Russool, an old offender, before Mr. Webb, with the theft of sundry cooking utensils and other articles from a Borah Musjid. There were three charges against the accused, who, it appeared, had escaped from a jail in Ahmedabad while undergoing a term of fifteen months. He put up in the musjid, and on occasions when alone there stole the things and pawned them. He subsequently took a room in the native town, and there removed some other property belonging to the musjid. Pleading guilty to the charges, he was sentenced to an accumulated term of two years' hard labour.

BIRTH AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 31st August 1886, was 396, being 108 less than the preceding week and 47 less than the week ending the 1st September, 1885, and 78 less than the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 278 births were reported in the different districts. There was no death from cholera last week. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 21·75. There were 76 deaths from remittent fevers, being 6 more than the last week and 2 more than the corresponding week of last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were 76, 23 and 14 last week, against 74, 18 and 24, respectively, in the corresponding week of last year.

A DEXTEROUS THIEF.—Balla Ahmedkhan, a Mahomedan vagrant, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee upon three separate charges of theft of property, consisting of five silver neck ornaments, articles of wearing apparel, and a brass pot, of the collective value of Rs. 11-4, the property of Abdoola Gunni, a weaver, and two others. On the night of the 19th ultimo, the son of the first complainant was lying asleep on the verandah of his house at Telli Mohla, when the accused removed the silver ornaments from his neck and decamped. On the following morning, a report was made to the police, and the accused was arrested and the stolen property recovered. Other stolen articles were also found in accused's possession, belonging to nine other persons residing in the same locality. The accused pleaded guilty to the three charges, and was sentenced to an accumulated term of two years' rigorous imprisonment.

AN ATTEMPTED MURDER.—On Wednesday night, at about 11 o'clock, a Mahomedan, named Peerbux Emann, living at 15th Lane, Cammatteepoora, with a Mahomedan woman, named Russmee, returned home from his work, and finding the sister of Russmee leaving his room, he immediately closed the door, and commenced inflicting several wounds about Russmee's head and face, with a large butcher's knife, which he had recently purchased. While the assailant was inflicting the wounds on the woman, he asked her to swear that she would not in future misconduct herself, and would make no complaint to the police of the assault. On her declining to comply with his request, he dragged her out of the room on to the public road, when the cries of the woman brought the police to the scene, who arrested the accused and secured the knife. The woman was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital. Peerbux Emaum was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with attempting to murder Russmee, woman, and the case was postponed for hearing to the 16th instant, pending the recovery of the prosecutrix, the accused being meanwhile remanded to jail.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE following report of the directors of the Bombay Telephone Company, for the period ending June 30, is to be presented to the shareholders at the fourth ordinary general meeting of the company, Bombay, to-morrow :—

In presenting the fourth annual report on the working of the company, your directors have again to record a year of steady progress, promising an extensive business in the future.

The following figures fairly indicate the increasing usefulness of the Telephone in Bombay during the last three years :—

	1884	1885	1886
Number of Subscribers in Bombay and Kurrachee on June 30.....	208	288	363
Gross Revenue.....	Rs. 36,900	48,050	60,450
Comparative total of calls in the month of May....	16,443	29,772	52,364

These figures need no comment as proving the rapid growth of the company's work ; but it will be observed that the net profits to be handed over to the guarantors of the 8 per cent. dividend are comparatively small. This is accounted for by the fact that a large sum has been written off against depreciation of stock, including that returned into store consequent on the change of system. Had not this in the opinion of the board been necessary, the sum to be handed over to the parent company would have been nearly Rs. 11,000.

Bombay.—Special attention has been devoted during the past year to improving the construction with satisfactory results ; and in spite of the heavy labour attendant on the change of system, many valuable alterations have been made, and several new routes have been opened out. It will be of interest to shareholders to know that a scheme is now under consideration for connecting the Tansa Water Works with the Municipal Telephone System in Bombay when the rains are over.

Kurrachee.—Since the secretaries and agents undertook the actual supervision of this agency themselves, the progress there has been very marked. The number of subscribers has been exactly doubled, and the value of the branch is likely to be steadily advanced as Kurrachee itself increases in importance.

Native States.—Your directors are glad to report an increase in the number of Native States in which telephones have been erected, and in several of these a foundation has been laid for a steady future business.

Government License.—Your directors regret to say that owing to the restrictions of the license, under which we work, several proposed extensions outside Bombay have been prevented by the Government. These restrictions are at variance with the declared intentions of Government, and have no parallel in any other country, and are in opposition to the interests of both the public and the Government itself, without conferring any obvious benefit on the public purse. We have again, in conjunction with the other Indian Telephone Companies, laid the matter before His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, and we are informed that our memorial is at present under consideration by the Public Works Department. The shareholders will have noticed the able advocacy of our interests in the Bombay Press, which, it may be remarked, was entirely spontaneous.

On the departure of Mr. Macaulay for Europe in May, Mr. Macdonald was appointed chairman of the company until his return, when Mr. Macaulay will resume that position.

Mr. J. Jefferson and Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy retire from the direction by rotation under clause 93 of the company's articles of association, but are eligible for re-election.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

FRIDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER.

3-30 p. m.—Communicants' Meeting, by the Reverend A. Goldwyer Lewis.

THE SATARA SABHA AND THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

THE managing committee of the "Satara Sarvajanik Sabha" have offered for the consideration of the Finance Committee various suggestions for reform and retrenchment in the administration of the country. In a letter to the Secretary (Mr. S. Jacob) they remark :—The office of the Commissioner, Central Division, Bombay, was created for famine purposes in 1876-77. The famine has long passed away, but the office still exists, and costs the State, including establishment, nearly Rs. 60,000 annually. This unnecessary outlay should, it appears desirable, be stopped at once. In this Presidency there was at first only one Commissioner. About 1841 a second Commissionership was created, and the work of the whole Presidency was satisfactorily performed by these two officers for more than a third of a century, when, as stated above, a third place of Commissioner was created for famine purposes in 1876-77. There was a time when Divisional Commissioners were very much wanted to settle important questions regarding settlements of lands, allowances, *watans*, alienations, &c. The Summary Settlement, the Wattandar's and other Bombay Revenue Acts have set at rest most of the vexed questions affecting lands. The Alienation Department has adjudicated upon all claims to "cash allowances." A great deal of work in connection with Local Funds and Municipal administration is now being done by Local and Municipal Boards. These and many other circumstances have tended to lighten very much the work of Divisional Commissioners, and it appears the time has come when the offices of the three Commissioners may safely be abolished without in any way injuring the efficiency of the administration. To meet the pressure thus caused on the Secretariat, one or two assistants may be allowed to the Secretary in the Revenue and General Departments, and his hands may be strengthened by a corresponding increase in establishment. The abolition of the three Commissionerships would result in a saving of about Rs, 1,80,000. Against this may be set off the cost of the additional strength to the Secretariat, which would not amount to more than Rs. 50,000, still the net saving to Government would be Rs. 1,30,000 per annum. The places of Second Assistant Collectors can conveniently be abolished in each District, and their work entrusted to Deputy Collectors, thus effecting a considerable saving. There are at present in the Bombay Presidency three Covenanted Civil Servants attached to every Revenue District—a Collector, a First Assistant Collector and a Second Assistant or Supernumerary Collector. Two covenanted Europeans to large districts and one for smaller districts with, one or two native Deputy Collectors, are quite sufficient. Generally native Deputy Collectors are far superior to young European Civilians, in experience, in knowledge of the people, and of the work to be done, and the number of the latter should be reduced. The number of candidates selected at the Indian Civil Service Examination in London should be gradually reduced. At present it appears more men are selected than are required. One-sixth of the Covenanted Civil Service appointments is now reserved for natives ; the selection in England should therefore be strictly five-sixths (or the proportion that may hereafter be fixed) of the actual number annually required. The Bombay Revenue Survey Department is no longer required, as most of the lands have been surveyed and classified. It may therefore be abolished. The Forest Department (Bombay Presidency) has of late grown enormously in dimensions, and its revision appears therefore to be eminently desirable. Trained natives should be promoted to the grades of Deputy and Assistant Conservators of Forests, on two-thirds of the pay of the appointments. There are at present three Conservators (salaries from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1,500 a month), fourteen Deputy Conservators (salaries from Rs. 550 to Rs. 900), and ten Assistant Conservators (salaries from Rs. 250 to Rs. 450). All these places, without exception, are held by Europeans. One Deputy Conservator will surely be able to do the work of two or three districts, excepting perhaps the Forest Districts of Panch Mahals, Thana, Kolaba, Khandesh and Kanara, and so some of those places can safely be abolished The abolition of the Original Side of the High Court and the remodelling of the Small Cause Courts are now desirable, if not necessary, measures. The work at present done by the High Court Judges (Original Side) should be entrusted to two District Barrister Judges, aided by one or two Assistant Judges, on the model of the Mofussil Districts ; the Appellate Court remaining as at present for hearing the appeals both from the Mofussil and Bombay District Courts. The Ministerial Officers of the Original Side of the High Court (Bombay) draw between them an aggregate amount of salaries, which is appalling, when compared to the salaries paid to Ministerial Officers of Mofussil District Courts for doing similar work. A District Court in the Bombay Presidency has a Nazir on Rs. 120 a month, and a Clerk of the Court on Rs. 150 a month. These two officials with the aid of a small establishment of clerks do all the work of a district. The present enormously costly establishment of the High Court should be abolished and remodelled on the plan of Mofussil District Courts. These measures would effect a saving amounting to nearly a lakh of rupees a year. The Bombay Government has two legal advisers at present, the Legal Remembrancer, on Rs. 2,500 a month, and the Advocate General on Rs. 2,000 a month. These two offices should be amalgamated. One officer would be able to do the duties now performed by two officers, if an adequate establishment be given him. The Public Solicitor and Public Prosecutor on the Original Side of the High Court gets a salary of Rs. 2,500 a month, and the Government Pleader on the Appellate Side gets only Rs. 300 a month. When the Original Side is abolished one officer on Rs. 1,000 or 1,500 would be able to do all the work. The places of Special Judge and Sub-Judges under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act are not required. The work of these Special Judges can easily be done by the District Judges.

In 1861 the appointment of Police Commissioner (Bombay Presidency) was abolished, and the work was transferred to the two Divisional Commissioners. They performed this work for a quarter of a century, that is, till 1885, when the old post was again revived by the appointment of an Inspector-General of Police on a salary of Rs. 1,800, plus travelling allowance and tentage Rs. 300 per mensem, with an additional establishment under him. There is no necessity whatever for this appointment, which should be abolished at once. Police Probationers and Assistant Superintendents should also be abolished. The appointment of the Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps (Bombay Presidency) appears to be superfluous, and can very well be abolished. The work of the Department can be very efficiently superintended by the Collectors, their Assistants and Deputies and the Mamlutdars. The work of the village registration circles in the four districts in which the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act is in force can also be done by the Taluka Sub-Registrars as before, with an additional establishment of a karkoon and a peon. Much reduction is possible in the Public Works Department, and with this view it will be necessary to go carefully into the question of extravagance, which at present prevails in the Department. The grants-in-aid from Indian revenues to Cooper's Hill College should be discontinued. The appointment of native graduates to Educational Inspectorships on two-thirds of the present pay is recommended as desirable as well as the complete amalgamation of the Telegraph with the Postal Department. The allowances given to Civil Surgeons as Superintendents of Jails are declared unnecessary ; and it is urged that the places of Civil Surgeons now mostly held by Europeans should be gradually filled up by native medical graduates on two-thirds the salaries of the appointments. The amalgamation of the Sanitary Department with the Medical Department is recommended, and the abolition of the appointments of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners abolished, their duties being entrusted to the Civil Surgeons of the Districts who should be given native assistants trained to the work. The appointment of Sanitary Commissioner should be abolished, and his work transferred to the Surgeon-General, who should be allowed additional establishment and assistants. The appointments of the Commanders-in-Chief of Madras and Bombay, who each draw Rs.. 5,833 a month, should be abolished, with their personal staff. A recommendation to this effect has, the Sabha learns, been made by the Simla Army Commission. The Bombay and Madras Presidencies should be converted into Lieutenant-Governorships without ordinary Councils, by which a saving of about one and a half lakhs of rupees per year would accrue. The construction of great military Railways and lines of Telegraph, the more perfect organisation and consolidation of the Empire and the greater centralization of authority render the maintenance of these costly places wholly unnecessary. If these suggestions cannot be carried out, the salaries of the Governors should be reduced to Rs. 8,000 and those of Councillors to Rs. 4,500, as also the salaries of the Commanders-in-Chief to Rs. 5,000. The sumptuary allowances of the Governors and Governor-General should now be reduced in consonance with the altered times and circumstances of the country. The cost of the Ecclesiastical Department should not be saddled on "public coffers" as it is an unfair and unjust charge. The places of Bishops and Chaplains should be abolished, or if maintained, should be maintained at the cost of the persons for whom they are required. The European civil and military servants of Government receive high salaries, and can well afford to pay for their spiritual wants. What are known as the Home Charges should be most carefully examined and fairly adjusted between the English and Indian Governments, as they are an ever-increasing burden. The annual migrations to the hills of the Local and Supreme Governments should be discontinued. The leave and furlough allowance rules of Military and Covenanted servants of Government should be revised, and what are called "personal allowances" to Covenanted Civil Servants in this Presidency should be discontinued. The rewards which Government give to its European servants for passing a high standard in the Vernacular and classical languages of the country are now wholly unnecessary and unjustifiable. A saving of about six lakhs of rupees could be made by stopping these rewards. Steps should be taken to reduce the amount of pensions and allowances payable in a foreign currency, and hereafter all appointments in the public service of the country should be mainly reserved for the natives of the country, including domiciled Europeans and Eurasians, and all leave allowances and pensions should be fixed in the currency of the country.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before Mr. Justice Scott :—

RE JETHA RUNSORD.—The Hon. Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE CHARLES HERCULES YARE.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. A creditor, who appeared in person, applied for time to file the grounds of opposition. The insolvent was granted a week's interim order only.

RE GOOLAM HOOSAIN GOOLAM ROGAY.—Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an interim order. The application was not opposed, and was granted.

RE HAJEE ABDOOL WYED OOSMAN.—The Hon. Mr. Budroodin moved for an extension of the interim order granted to the insolvent, and for a rule *nisi* calling upon the creditors to show cause why the petition should not be allowed to be withdrawn, as the insolvent had compromised with nearly all his creditors His Lordship granted the application.

RE WILLOUGHBY LEGEYT.—Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule, which was granted.

RE DEWJEE ELLAPA.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. It appeared that the insolvent had not been to the office of the Official Assignee, and had done little or nothing towards the prosecution of the petition. He was therefore warned to give assistance to the Official Assignee, and was granted a week's interim order only.

RE SOORJEE VUSSONJEE.—The Hon. Mr. Budroodin moved for an interim order for the insolvent. It was granted for a month.

RE BHUNSALE GOPALDAS AND OTHERS.—Mr. Manker moved for the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge in this case, which was granted.

RE AMERJEE HEMJEE PARAKH.—Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, applied for his personal discharge. His Lordship remarked that insolvent commenced business with a capital of Rs. 35, and had incurred liabilities to the extent of Rs. 70,000. Mr. Dhairyavan explained that the insolvent, as a muccadum, did not require any capital. His Lordship granted the application.

DISCHARGES.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Luxmon Govind ; Pratap Dajee Caddum and another ; Shaik Abdool Cadur Oosman and others ; Choonilal Pranjeevundas ; William Natchell ; Gunnoo Dhurmajee ; Oodowjee Mohunjee ; Crustnarao Rowjee ; Cursetjee Eduljee Daroovalla ; Mullanjee Babajee ; Bai Gungabai ; Jewraj Ruttonjee ; Nagindas Tricumdas ; and Rustomjee Manockjee.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following are the Bombay Season Reports for the week ending 31st August :—

Karachi.—Weather cloudy. Rain in Jati 70 cents, average of 7 other stations 30 cents. River at Kotri on 30th ultimo 18 feet 6 inches against 19 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Fever in seven and cattle-disease in two talukas. Wheat, red rice and bajri in Karachi 26, 30 and 34 ; Tatta 24, 40 and 40 ; Shahbandar 20, 42 and 42 ; and Manjhan 26, 38 and 38 respectively.

Shikarpur.—River 12½ against 14 5-12 feet on same date last year. Weather seasonable. Fever and cough in six, small-pox in one, and cattle-disease in two talukas. Rice, wheat and jowari in Shikapur 20, 26 and 40 ; Sukkur 24, 28 and 42 ; and Larkhana 18, 28 and 38 pounds per rupee respectively.

Hyderabad.—Kharif cultivation good. Crops injured by floods in Tando Bago Taluka. River at Kotri on 30th ultimo 18 feet 6 inches against 19 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Fever in five, small-pox in one and cattle-disease in two talukas. Wheat 25½, bajri 38, jowari 40, rice white 18 and red 28 pounds per rupee. Rain in 9 talukas ; average fall 53 cents.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Water in Shahdadpur Taluka insufficient. Cattle-disease in Kashmor and Shahdadpur. Public health good. Wheat 26, rice 19, bajri 44 and jowari 42 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 63 cents, total 32 inches 53 cents ; rain throughout the district. Sowing operations still in progress in some talukas ; standing crops promising. Public health good. Wheat 34 and bajri 32 pounds per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Rain in Godhra 1 inch 25 cents, Dohad 1 inch 5 cents, Kalol 1 inch 92 cents, Halol 1 inch 33 cents and Ghalod 94 cents. Public health good. Cattle-disease in Isroda : 74 died out of 97 attacked. Kharif crops healthy. Sowing of til progressing. Rain too much for maize in Jhalod. Break wanted in Halol and Godhra. Wheat 27, bajri 35 and maize 52 pounds.

Kaira.—Rain throughout the district, maximum in Matar 6 inches 99 cents, minimum at Borsad 5 cents, at Kaira 84 cents, total 36 inches 89 cents. Crops doing well. Public health good. Foot and mouth disease among cattle in some villages of Borsad Taluka. Bajri 36, wheat 30 and rice 21½ pounds.

Broach.—Rain 11 cents, total 34 inches 41 cents. Standing crops healthy. Slight fever in A'mod and Jambusa Talukas and cattle-disease in A'mod. Rice 21, bajri 30 and jowari 32 pounds per rupee.

Surat.—Rain in six talukas. Standing crops healthy. Small-pox affecting cattle in Mandvi Taluka. Fever in Bardoli and Jalalpor Talukas. Jowari 38 and nagli 44 pounds.

Khandesh.—Weather seasonable. Light showers all over the district ; maximum 1 inch 18 cents at Nandurbar, minimum 7 cents at Nizampur. Standing crops are all well. Public health generally good. Wheat 30 pounds 12 tolas and bajri 45 pounds 8 tolas.

Nasik.—Rain 5 inches 89 cents and Peint 5 inches 70 cents ; in other talukas maximum in Sinnar 1 inch 25 cents, minimum in Malegaon 12 cents. Standing crops in good condition ; transplantation completed in dangi villages. Public health good. Wheat 30½, bajri 33 and rice 20½.

Colaba (Bombay.)—Rain every day, total of week 1 inch 21 cents, total to date 90 inches 90 cents, being 32 inches 41 cents above average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm from 25th to 29th, afterwards fell to 2° cool on 31st ultimo. Vapour in air normal. Wind normal.

Thana.—Rain 1 inch 84 cents, total 99 inches 67 cents. Transplanting of rice nearly completed. State of crops good. Fever and cattle-disease in three talukas. Second sort rice 22 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 30th ultimo). —Rain 1 inch 79 cents, total 89 inches 83 cents. Slight fever in Pen, Panvel and Roha Talukas ; cattle-disease in Alibag, Panvel, Roha and Mangaon Talukas. Crops good ; weeding operations nearly finished. Rice second sort 24 pounds 2 tolas, and tur dal 2nd sort 20 pounds per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 3 inches 97 cents, total 111 inches 25 cents, owing to excessive rain in last week. Crops are slightly damaged by disease and certain insects in some of the talukas. Weeding completed. Halwa crops almost ready for harvest. Fever in three, dysentery in two and cattle-disease in four talukas : public health generally good. Nagli 17-50, vari 15-24 and rice 10-47.

Poona.—Rain 3 inches 37 cents in Maval and 2 inches 57 cents in Haveli Taluka ; light showers elsewhere, maximum being 87 cents and minimum 5 cents in Khed and Indapur Talukas respectively. Standing crops in good condition. More rain wanted in Khed, Sirpur, Purandhar, and in parts of Bhimthadi and Haveli Talukas. Public health generally good. Slight cattle-disease in Haveli Taluka. Bajri 37 and Jowari 52 pounds in the district, and bajri 32 and jowari 48 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Rain in Nagar 71 cents, Shevgaon 61, Sangamner 31 and Jamkhed 28 cents, very slight in 4 and none in three talukas. Crops and public health good. Bajri maximum 60 minimum 38, and jowari maximum 96 and minimum 48 pounds.

Sholapur.—Rain in Sholapur 32, Barsi 27 and Karmala 6 cents. Kharif crops promising in all talukas. Jowari 62 1-5 and bajri 43 1-3 pounds.

Satara.—Rain in Satara 1 inch 16 cents, total 21 inches 30 cents ; in talukas maximum in Patan 4 inches 46 cents, minimum in Man 5 cents. Public health very good. All crops doing well. Bajri 35-30 and jowari 40-36.

Bijapur.—Slight rain at all stations except Indi, varying from 1 cent in Bagevadi to 28 cents in Hungund. Crops good ; cotton sowing continues. Slight small-pox in Sindgi. Jowari 63 and bajri 54 pounds.

Belgaum.—Rain in Belgaum 67 cents, total 31 inches 54 cents ; elsewhere from 3 inches 15 cents, in Chandgad to 11 cents, in Athni. Rice crops good ; kharif crops doing well ; cotton sowings nearly completed. Jowari and bajri 44 pounds per rupee.

Dharwar.—Slight rain varying from 79 cents in Kalghatgi to 7 cents in Nargund. Heavy showers urgently required, generally for rice and jowari crops, which are suffering from drought in parts of Bankapur, Ranebennur and Kod Talukas. Cotton sowing in progress. Rice 23 and jowari 50 pounds per rupee.

Kanara.—Rain in Karwar 4 inches 70 cents, total 127 inches 86 cents—40 inches 3 cents more than last year ; Kumta 2 inches 99 cents, Sirsi 2 inches 59 cents and Haliyal 91 cents. Rice, sugar-cane and cardamom crops thriving. Public health generally good. Cattle-disease in Karwar, Ankola, and Sirsi, decreasing in Compta. Rice common Karwar 14, district average 12½ sers per rupee.

Rajkot.—General health fair. Rain 3 cents, total 34 inches 43 cents. Weeding in progress. Cotton still being sown in some places. Wheat 36, bajri 33 and jowari 45 pounds.

Wadhwan.—Rain 3 cents, total 16 inches 72 cents. General health good. Crops good. Bajri 32, jowari 40 and wheat 32 pounds per rupee.

Baroda.—Rain 76 cents, total 33 inches 94 cents. Cattle-disease in Kheralu, Visnagar and Mehsana talukas. Standing crops continue in good condition. Prices bajri 32, wheat 23 and rice 21 pounds.

General Remarks.—Fair rain in almost all districts ; more urgently wanted in prrts of Dharwar and Poona-River falling in Sind ; scarcity of water in one taluka of Upper Sind Frontier. The condition of standing crops generally good everywhere ; slight damage done to crops by floods in parts of Hyderabad and by insects in parts of Ratnagherry. Fever in parts of eight, small-pox in parts of three and cattle-disease in parts of eleven districts.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

THE *Madras Mail* devotes a leading article in the discussion of the proposed reforms in the Bombay High Court. In the course of its remarks, it says :—

Whatever differences of opinion may arise on the merits of the questions discussed in the correspondence which we publish in this issue on the subject of reforms on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, there will be, at all events, a common feeling of surprise at the tone of the communications addressed to the Judges by the Local Government and by the Bar Committee. The former of these communications is in a caustic, dictatorial style, but thinly veiled under a plea of suggestion, which is all the more surprising in that one of its signatories was himself a Judge of the High Court : the latter is couched in that species of strong language which usually, and in this case not without good reason, indicates the weakness of the case it pleads. On the merits of the questions raised, the general complaints of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce are mostly well-founded. They attribute the excessive delay and expense of litigation,—which are admitted by the Judges themselves—mainly to defects in administration and procedure on the Original Side of the Court, and to the existing Bar regulations, which secure to Advocates a monopoly of audience, and to the Senior Advocates a monopoly of business. But they acknowledge that more judicial power is wanted to keep pace with the increase of work, and in suggesting an addition to the number of Judges, they also recommend the appointment of a Special Commission to investigate the whole matter.

Perhaps the part in the Chamber of Commerce's indictment to which exception can most reasonably be taken, is its objection to Civilian Judges sitting on the Original Side. The suggestion is that the Civil Service has been too much favoured in respect of appointments to the High Court Bench ; but the Chamber appears to have lost sight of the fact that the number of such Judges is fixed by statute. It would be difficult to say, also, that experience justifies the complaint against the competency of such Judges to decide original suits. The stress which the Chamber lays upon a practical knowledge of the working of a suit is well-founded, no doubt, in England, where such working is pure matter of practice, but loses much of its force in this country, where procedure is so carefully defined by law ; and where so much depends on simple appreciation of native evidence—and English mercantile suits are not only, or by any means the principal class coming before the High Court,—it may well be questioned whether the previous training of the Civilian Judge does not give him an advantage over the Presidency Practitioner. The mere money value of orginal suits does not make them more difficult to decide ; and it is a dubious compliment to the Barrister Judges to urge that their Civilian brethren should be kept on the Appellate Side, where legal knowledge is most required, and be selected to sit upon the final decision of Original Side suits—for all the most important original suits are taken in appeal—as a superior Bench. It is not a little surprising, on all these considerations, to find the High Court and the Government not caring to controvert the Chamber's statement that a Civilian Judge is not ordinarily so well qualified as a Barrister Judge to try suits on the Original Side. By far the most serious and well-founded complaint of the Chamber, that which has elicited most discussion in this correspondence, has reference to the expense of ligitation in the High Court, both in respect of the costs and of counsel's and incidental fees. There is no doubt that these expenses are so high as practically to exclude all but rich men from enforcing their rights. It is admitted that by the rules of the Court, a decree in an undefended suit on a bill of exchange cannot be had under Rs. 300 for costs, exclusive of the cost of execution, or, similary, on a promissory note for less than Rs. 270. It is thefore none too soon that the High Court has now undertaken to revise the system of taxation. It is in respect, however, of counsel's fees that the heaviest expenses of litigation are incurred. The rules of the Court prohibit any but advocates instructed by solicitors to plead on the Original Side ; and the gravamen of the charge made by the Chamber of Commerce and by the Government is, that rules operating oppressively towards suitors have been framed for the benefit of the leading members of the Bar. The Judges decline to discuss the question of expense, except in connection with the existing system for the reason that it is the only system which ensures a high order of practitioners in both branches of the profession. It is open to doubt if a change in the system would as feared by the Judges, affect the prestige of the Court ; but it is at least certain that if there is an abuse of the present system this is not the proper way of meeting the accusation. And, notwithstanding the indignant defence of their leading members by the Bar Committee in this correspondence, the intemperateness of their language will fail to convince the public that the Government indictment of the Bar rules is not perfectly justified. There is a deal of special pleading in the Committee's reply ; but the fact remains that their rules are designed for the protection of the seniors at the Bar.

There is no doubt that the fees which have to be paid under the present system are altogether extravagant ; and the special pleading of the Bar Committee, that the abrogation of their present rule requiring two briefs in all but certain simple causes, would not save the suit expense, has the correct light thrown upon it by the naive admission that if the rules were altered so as to admit of a single brief in all causes, the seniors would arrange to take each other's work so as to exclude junior counsel. It is something that the Judges are invited to tax costs so as to allow only a single fee except in special cases ; but the general opinion will be that more radical reform is required if the expenses of litigation are to be kept, as they clearly ought to be, within reasonable bounds. It is to be hoped, in the interest of leading members of the bar themselves, as well as in the public interests, that the Government will not be forced to carry out its ill-concealed threat of moving Parliament to abolish the Original Side of the High Court altogether if radical reforms are not speedily introduced. The present correspondence will probably render less necessary than ever any such Commission of Enquiry as the Chamber of Commerce recommended, and which the Government has shown sufficient grounds for refusing.

A ONE-TUSKED ELEPHANT.

THE *Nilgiri Express* says :—"Mr. Sutherland Orr has furnished another example of the manner in which the parasitic insect which infests the teeth in decay, and gives rise to the complaint known as toothacher ravages the ivories of elephants. During a *shikar* excursion in the Mysore territory, where Mr. Orr met with very good sport, a large bull elephant was encountered. The Pachy immediately developed belligerent proclivities, and made so menacing a demonstration that Mr. Orr's trackers bolted incontinently, and left their master to meet the impact of the huge assailant, single-handed. Needless to say Mr. Orr proved fully equal to the occasion, and, after an exciting burst of hostilities, the tusker succumbed to the bullets which were sent with unerring precision. Upon examination, Mr. Orr found that his defunct foe carried only one tusk. Not a vestige of the ivory could be seen, though the cavity which ought to have held it was intact. Single-tusk elephants are rare, but it is a mistake to suppose that nature has neglected to furnish them with the full complement of ivory. Every tusker is originally provided with a pair of tusks, but it not unfrequently happens that a portion of a tusk is eaten away by the parasitic insects engendered from toothache, though the destruction of a *whole* tusk from this cause is exceedingly rare. No animal in the world suffers so much from toothache as the elephant, and he is often driven into fits of ungovernable rage from this cause. The largest tusker ever killed in India carried only one tusk, the other having been destroyed by toothache parasites. This animal was shot by Sir Victor Brooke and, singular to relate; was the first elephant he had ever seen in a wild state. Such is luck ! We understand that Mr. Orr has applied to the Mysore Government for permission to keep the tusk, and there can be no doubt that it will afford that enlightened and liberal administrator great pleasure to present him with the trophy he has so well and pluckily won."

Holloway's Pills.—Though good health is preferable to high honour, how regardless people often are of the former—how covetous of the latter ! Many suffer their strength to drain away ere maturity is reached, through ignorance of the facility afforded by these incomparable Pills of checking the first untoward symptoms of derangement, and reinstating order without interfering in the least with their pleasure or pursuits. To the young especially it is important to maintain the highest digestive efficiency, without which the growth is stunted, the muscles become lax, the frame feeble, and the mind slothful. The removal of indigestion by these Pills is so easy that none save the most thoughtless would permit it to sap the springs of life

THE INDIGO CROP.

THE total indigo crop of last year amounted to 108,692 maunds, and it is believed that this figure will now be exceeded. The detailed estimates have only been received from Lower Bengal, where the crop is estimated at 20,000 maunds, as against 19,829 maunds last year. *Morhun Mahai* is nearly finished in Behar, and the factory estimates amount to 51,750 maunds, nearly all from first cuttings only, which is very nearly the same quantity as was obtained from both first and second cuttings last season. The late heavy floods in Chumparun and Mozufferpore have done considerable damage to the *khunties*, and it is thought that the produce will be at least 5,000 maunds less than might have been expected if there had been no floods. The second cuttings are estimated to produce from 15 to 20,000 maunds, or a total of about 70,000 maunds for the whole of Behar. The reports from Benares district are still unfavourable, and it is doubtful if the produce will be equal to that of last year. In the Doab the yield from the plant is better than that of last year, and the estimates received show an improvement. Altogether it is estimated that the produce from the North-West will be about 35,000 maunds. This would give an estimated outturn of indigo of about 1,25,000 maunds.

BENGAL.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY :—The Rev. J. E. Payne, of the London Mission, one of the foremost missionaries in Calcutta, died of fever on Monday, and will be buried at 7-15 this morning. The deceased was born in March, 1885. After serving some time in Bedford, he was appointed to Bhauanipur. He arrived in India in the December of 1860, and was, in addition to his purely clerical functions, largely engaged in Vernacular translation and teaching. He also took a considerable part in every movement which had in any way for its object the furtherance of missionary objects. He leaves a widow and several children, and his loss to the cause to which he devoted his life is one which will be widely felt.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

EXTENSION OF FEEDER LINES.—The recent action on the Bombay side, of having feeder lines to tap country contiguous to main railway lines, has stimulated the people of Mainpuri in a similar direction. A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* writes :—"Now, it strikes us very forcibly that just such a scheme is needed for Mainpuri to connect it with Shekoabad or Etawah on the E. I. Railway. The capital of the new Bombay Company is Rs. 1,00,000, half this amount would probably suffice for the Mainpuri-Shekoabad line, which is a distance of about 36 miles by a circuitous road, and may be greatly less by adopting a direct line. There are no large rivers to bridge, hence the work of laying down a feeder line will entail no engineering difficulties. Surely among the millionaires of this wealthy empire there ought to be some enterprising and influential persons who would be willing to start such a profitable and beneficial scheme. It is a matter of great surprise that the wealthy zemindars of this large district and the well-to-do and influential native gentlemen of this station do not stir in this matter. All the local details necessary for the furtherance of such a project can readily be got together and worked out in the shape of a prospectus for the formation of a limited liability company if we could only get the help and support of some of our great capitalists."

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

Maximum Rates.

	Rs.	a.	p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.	0	3	6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	3	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb.	0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	6
Shins, large, each	0	5	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 2.

IN many respects to-day has been quite as much of a holiday as yesterday, the Share market having been closed as well as the Produce bazaar. Business generally has, therefore, been much restricted, and there is little of interest to notice except in the matter of Exchange.

EXCHANGE.—The biddings for the Council drawings in London yesterday resulted in Rs. 10,40,000 being allotted on Calcutta and Rs. 2,50,000 on Bombay in bills at 1s. 4 13-32d., and Rs. 8,50,000 on Calcutta, and Rs. 1,30,000 on Bombay in telegraphic transfers at 1s. 4 7-16d. per rupee. For bills the rate obtained is 1-32d. worse than at last week's biddings, but for transfers a slightly increased firmness is shown, inasmuch as the applicants at 1s. 4 7-16d. only received 50 per cent. on this occasion, while last week they got the full amount applied for. In any case the result evinces greater strength than was altogether anticipated here on Tuesday, especially with the further information that an after special allotment has been given of 6 lakhs of transfers on Bombay at 1s. 4 15-32d., and the market accordingly opened firm with an advance of 1-32d. No business or next to none was done on this basis, however, as the market it was soon evident was quite on the selling tack, and a further 1-16d. was added to rates during the day, making closing quotations for ready bills :—

Bank Bills on demand ..	1s. 4 15-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 7-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight-.....	1s. 4¼d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ...	1s. 4⅜d. to 21-32d.	,,
Francs ,, ,, ...	1·75½	,,

For future delivery the strength of the market has been more decided than for ready, the Banks showing great caution about buying while very willing sellers. For January delivery of Bank telegraphic 1s. 4 7-32d possibly 1s. 4¼d. has been talked of, but the peculiarity of the position, we might almost say the advancing influence in it, is the total absence of demand for remittance at present.

Bar Silver at home is quoted unaltered at 42⅝d. per oz., but this has no real effect, as it is still dearer than Exchange. The position of Silver in the Mint, as shown by the statement published in to-day's *Government Gazette*, is as follows :—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 21st Aug. 1886..	47,89,068
Silver received during the week	2,94,040
	50,83,108
Silver belonging to private individuals	4,82,169
	55,65,277
Last week	50,28,350

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been dull to-day.

Fours we quote at Rs. 97½, Fours-and-a-half at 102¼. From home 4 per cent. Rupee Paper comes ¼ dearer, and the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan ⅛ up.

FREIGHTS are very quiet at £1-3-9 all round for ready loading.

As an instance of what the port of Bombay is now capable of in the way of despatch, we may mention that the steamer St. Bernard for Messina and Palermo yesterday loaded a full cargo of 3,000 tons wheat in bags in the remarkably short space of 18 hours. This, we believe, is quite unprecedented here, and we question if it could be beaten by much in any port in the world.

COTTON comes slightly firmer from home, the sales both on Tuesday and Wednesday in Liverpool being returned at 10,000 bales. Spot prices have not moved during the two days, but Americans to arrive, which on Tuesday were partially 1-64d. easier, were yesterday advanced 1-32d. to 3-64d. From New York Futures on Tuesday were quoted 4 points dearer, from which one point was lost yesterday.

Here there has simply been nothing doing to-day, owing to the holidays amongst the native dealers. The up-country weather reports in some cases are less encouraging again, owing to excessive rain.

WHEAT is very dull from the buyers' point of view, but dealers have been doing nothing in the way of selling. We quote as ready rates :—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-5-0	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	,, 4-4-0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	,, 4-1-6	,,

SEEDS are nominally unchanged. Receipts of Produce yesterday were :—

Cotton	749 bales.
Wheat	31,095 cwts.
Linseed	3,212 ,,
Rapeseed	3,318 ,,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship St. Bernard, 1,447 tons, Captain O. R. Young, cleared yesterday, for Messina, and Palermo, with a general cargo.

THE barque Amatnath Rahonow, 344 tons, Nocoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah. (July 15), with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain J. Mackerness, sailed yerterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and Mr. P. M. Pinto and five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Commilla, 549 tons, Capsain O. R. Mitchell, will sail to-day for K, Coast and Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Packe, Major E. C. Elliston, and 22 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Madura 1,266 tons Captain M. England, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta (August 9), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. E. Muller, Dr. R. B. Brids, Captain J. J. Pereira Garcel, Captain J. M. F. Almeiida Guiro, Lt. A. C. D.'Souza Brits, Lt. F. O Xavier Henrigues, Lt. J. Lobate, D. Faria, Mr. F. A, Monial Barreto, Mrs. Dr. Maria, A. M. B. Spinola and child, and ten deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

2ND SEPTEMBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Manilla ..	2582	A. Cruciani	A	F. Bozzoni.
,, Persia	2317	R. Hutchinson..	B	W. and A. Graham & Co.
,, Ravenna ..	2139	A. B. Daniel....	C	.....
,, Lord Lansdowne	1815	J. Schofield	F	.....
,, C. Maclean.	1496	.....	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Inchborwa .	1487	W. J. Cook	H J	.....
,, Aspatria.....	1921	G. Veale.....	L	The Captain.
,, St. Bernard.	1447	B. Young	M	.....
,, Huzara	..	.....	N	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Akaba	2588	J. C. Main	O	K., Nixon & Co.
,, R. Rubattino	3044	G. Merelly.....	P	F. Bozzoni.
,, Lady Armstrong	1343	Abbott	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Shara	..	.....	..	K., Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
2	A. Rahmon	Nacoda	Jeddah, July 15.
	Madura (s)	England	Calcutta, Aug. 9.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
2	Kilwa (s).....	Mackerness.	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer St. Bernard, for Messina and Paler mo.
,, Commilla, Mitchell, for K. Coast & Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Arabia, for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.
,, Rome, for London, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
29 Waroonga (s) .....Fyfe .....London, July 22.
Cy. of Berwick ...Nacoda .....Jeddah, June 14.
Bengal .....Farmer ....Liverpool, May 17.

DEPARTURES.

August 20.—Steamers City of Khios and Highfield. Barque Cliaco.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Lord Lansdowne s—831 plates hardspelter, H. Goculdas; 20 cases whisky and 30 cases ginger wine, C. Shroff.
Mirzapur s—2 cases medecine, Phillips and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Huzara s—1,255 plates, H. Bhimji; 36 packages paper, J. Dorss; 28 cases medecine, N. Moolji and Co; 101 case old tom, M. Bhicaji.
Malwa s—5 cases varnish, N. Surufally and Co; 1 buss sherry, and 80 portwine cases, D. Cowasji.
Ravenna s—6 cases books and mathematic instruments, &c., Thacker and Co.
Ancona s—2 hogsheads brandy, D. Cowasji.

FROM GLASGOW.

Lord Lansdowne s—100 cases whisky, F. Muir and Co.

FROM GENOA.

R. Rubattino s—2 cases butter, P. P. Cassanello.

FROM TRIESTE.

Worwaerts s—9 cases beer Volkart Bros; 3 cases medecine, C. Madon and Co.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Ravenna s—25 cases portwine, F. Walley and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX

R. Rubattino s—52 cases brandy, M. Bhicaji.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 2.

FOR HULL.

Clan Maclean s—4,000 cwt barley, E. Latham and Co; 8 bales hides, H. Jouroll; 7 bales hides, S. Rumjanally; 16 bales hides, D. Sassoon and Co; 4002 cwts linseed, Remington and Co; 121 cwts gum, P. Dosabhoy; 226 columjun G. Moolaji; 100 cwts gum and 8 cwts ramputree, B. Sajun; 2 cwts tusks, L. Wallji.

FOR LONDON.

Rome s—150 bales cotton, L. Ludha; 383 cwts cotton, Breul and Co; 100 cwts cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 10 case opium, B'by and P. S.N. Co; 300 cwts wheat, 1,999 cwts linseed, P. Dreyfus and Co; 65 cwts olibanum, C. Canji; 37 cwts senna leaves, and 8 bales skins, W. Canji.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cascapedia s—2,100 cwt cotton, N. Khutow.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—2,000 cwts gingelly seeds, P. R. Rughunath and Co.
Inchborwa s—3,960 cwts wheat, B'bay Co, Limited, 375 cwts gingelly seeds, A. Purshotum and Co,

FOR NAPLES.

Manilla s—1,000 cwt wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Manilla s—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—100 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Lady Armstrong s— 60 cwt wheat, Bombay and Co. Limstted.

FOR KOBE.

Ravenna s—45 bales Twist, D. Sassoon and Co.; 25 bales twist, J Hormusji and Co.

FOR HUDSONS BAY.

Ravenna s—90 cwt myrabolams, R. Stuart and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Aspatria s—4,002 cwts linseed, F. Muir and Co. 1,999 cwts rapeseed, F Boitellier; 3,000 cwt wheat, Killiek Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—230 bales cotton, and 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MESSINA.

Manilla s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lord Landsdown s—3,024 cwts Linseed, 2,000 cwts wheat, and 4,663 Poppyseed, Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG

Ravenna s—8 cwts horns and 57 cwts sandalwood, S. N. Talati and Co; 100 bales twist, D. P. Marker; 209 bales twist, T. Topun; 25 bales twist, G. Sobagmul; 75 bales twist, J. Doongersey; 90 bales twist, E. S. Moolchund; 250 cwts onions, Pekai; 50 bales twist, H. A. Babany; 165 bales twist, Tata and Co; 20 bales twist, C. Bomonji; 200 bales twist, E. Noordin and Co; 125 cwts onions, J. Rustomjee; 100 cwts onions, P. E. Dadachanji; 45 bales twist, B. C. Manufacturing Co. Limited; 110 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 45 bales twist, C. Bomonjee; 50 bales twits E. Khalifa; 125 cwts Googal. A. Hemraj; 125 cwts onions, Q, Eaoo; 71, cwts bees-wax, 33 cwts horn and 13 cwts cairoo, Q. Eaoo; 150 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 15 chests opium, M. Maneckjee and Co; 78 cwts grau, P. Framjee; 13 chest, opium, N. Postwalla; 22 chests opium, E. Noordin and Co; 100 chest opium, N. J. Abraham and Co; 81 bales twist, H. E. Ellins.
Khiva s—160 bales twist, P. Nensookdass.
Rubattino s—100 bales twist, R. Maft & Co., 50 bales twist B. Manufacturing Co, Limited.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rovenna s—50 bales twist, J, Doongersey; 25 bales twist, B. Bomonji; 35 bales twist, D. Sasoon & Co; 16 cases opium, C. Noordin & Co.; 100 bales twist, D. J. Abraham & Co; 43 bales twist, D. Sassoon & Co; 17 bales twist, S. Abraham.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ruqattino s—30 bales twist, J Nowrosji & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 1.

Stevens, Lt., 4th Mad. Cavy., on leave, from Australia.
Costobadie, Major, Mad. R. A., on leave, from Melbourne.
Askwith, Lt., Bo. R. A., on leave, from Melbourne.

SEPTEMBER 2.

Boucher, Lieut, Mad. 1st Hank. Regt., on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 2.

Birch, Lt, Mad. R. A., on leave, to Kamptee.
Monk, Lt, Bo. Lanc. Fusirs., to Poona Garrison Class.
Stevens, Lt., 4th Mad. Cavy., on leave, to Kamptee.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, have succeeded in working an effective cure, when all other drugs have failed.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL THE LEADING EXHIBITIONS.
LONDON "INVENTIONS EXHIBITION" 1885.
GOLD MEDAL.
WITH FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
(THE ONLY FIRM OF THAT NAME THAT OBTAINED A GOLD MEDAL.)

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month

Plain Square .....Rs.	792
Sympathetic Square ..... ,,	864
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs).. ,,	1,500

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of "SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE" IN FULL.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CONES—August 23, at Aligarh, the wife of James A Cones, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Branch, of a daughter.
ROWCROFT—August 16, at Murree, the wife of Lieut G F Rowcroft, 15th Sikhs, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BATTEN—July 14, at Quetta, J Hallet Batten, late Bengal Civil Service, and for many years Commissioner of Kumaon and Agra, aged 77 years.

The Bombay Gazette
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1886.

MR. W. BIRKMYRE, of Glasgow and Calcutta, has at least the courage of his opinions as to the infinite advantage which this country derives from having a currency of more than aqueous instability. The proposition that India profits from every fall in the value of the rupee has been stated with much confidence and much ingenuity in East and West, but so far as we know Mr. Birkmyre has beaten every one else hollow in that matter. A controversialist indeed, who faces cheerfully the contingency of the rupee ceasing to have any value at all, and of India ceasing to have a currency, may be said to have beaten the record for calmness of faith in the contemplation of disastrous potentialities. We are comforted, of course, by knowing that in the nature of things this bottomless depth in which Mr. Birkmyre's imagination has for our comfort been disporting itself will never be reached. Silver will have its value even when the arguments of those who thus confidently muse upon its coming valuelessness will have lost theirs. We only dwell upon such speculations as these to show how far optimism *à outrance* may carry clever men. For, carried thus far, it is impossible that they should do justice to considerations nearer at hand. When Mr. Birkmyre muses over the good time coming when the Indian Government may find it to their advantage to remit their Home charges, not by the sale of Council drafts, but by shipping produce on their own account, he is taken far away from the hard fate of Indian officials and others who lose heavily in sending to England a part of the money that they have hardly earned in this country. He is good enough to sympathise with them, it is true, but his kindest messages to these unhappy people are calculated to provoke no more grateful retort than the "Hang your sympathy, why don't you buy a pie!" of the old story. Mr. Birkmyre will not "buy a pie," but he gives the sufferers a lecture upon their lack of foresight in ever coming to a country in which they took a risk of losing or gaining. As though to every human being, before the action of the Continental Governments in the beginning of the last decade sent the rupee rolling down an inclined plane, the future value of that debased coin presented itself as a matter of chance. Mr. Birkmyre's sympathy with these people leads him to "pass by on the other side," and to tell another set of people whom he sees there that though the situation may be a sore trial to those others over the way, everybody else may welcome it as an opportunity for waxing fat. If that is so let us hope it will be largely made use of. But it is only Maltese goats which, with the help of green spectacles, are said in unveracious anecdote to be able to graze upon the barren rock, and Mr. Birkmyre's Indian audiences will not thrive the more for being told that because silver has gone down they must be more prosperous than ever they were.

Of course Mr. Birkmyre has no consideration for Mr. O'Conor's much-discussed memorandum, or for any other arguments of "the usual official type." These, it seems, hoodwink the public by telling of "purely illusory losses" by exchange—purely illusory because Indian financiers value the rupee in their statements at the fanciful rate of two shillings. But even illusory losses are not to be wiped out by illusory arguments. The proof of loss to the Government of India from the fall in silver depends upon no conventional estimate of the value of the rupee. Whether it be taken at two shillings or at one and six, as it is in this year's estimate, there is still a deficit which cannot be argued away. A Budget which has to provide for gold payments amounting to fourteen millions sterling with a revenue in currency which, since the estimate on which it is based was framed, has fallen from one and sixpence per rupee to less than one and fourpence half-penny, shows no illusory loss. The shrinkage in the value of our currency has at all events been serious enough to make of no effect the economies which the Financial Committee have for three months past been industriously devising in all directions. Is this then an illusory loss or a very substantial one, embarrassing to the Government who have to meet not diminishing but growing demands, with a shrinking currency, and to every one else in India who has to meet charges beyond sea? Here, however, we are content to deal with the problem and with Mr. Birkmyre's contribution to its solution as a financial rather than an economic problem. Sir Auckland Colvin reminded us six months ago that Indian finance and Indian administrative advancement and improvement have become questions of currency. "Not so," we almost hear Mr. Birkmyre say, "you can at least fall back upon barter when the worst comes to the worst." There need be no alarm whatever, he tells us. There is the ancient method practised in India of taking a proportion of the produce of the land as rent. This may be sent to Europe for sale, and thus the Government will discharge their gold obligations without requiring a single rupee. If this looks likes a *reductio ad absurdam* of the gospel of optimism, it is Mr. Birkmyre who has thus written it down. The "ancient method practised in India," he may not have forgotten, is not quite out of use. It is followed here and there in Native States, wherever a society and an administration can be found backward enough to follow so cumbrous a method. In Europe it survives nowhere but in Turkey, where travellers love to point to it, with all the fervour of virtuous enlightenment, as a distinctive mark of barbarism, a sure proof that the Turk lingers in Europe in defiance of Providence and the *Zeit-geist*. So then we are to go back to barbarism, if necessary, rather than that the Indian Government or any other should lay impious hands upon that ark of the covenant upon whose portals the dogmas of the mono-metallists are inscribed.

We venture to think that it is not by means of pleading of this sort that the English public will be persuaded of the precious benefits of monetary instability. Nor is it by means of calculations tending to show how much it would profit India if the rupee went down another sixpence that the growing demand for measures tending to arrest this decline will be satisfied. The calculations are vitiated to begin with by a strange forgetfulness of the fact that the depreciation of silver carries with it as a necessary corollary the appreciation of gold. "If an Indian merchant," he says, "thirty seven miles from a railway, sends his wheat to Mark Lane, and gets 30s. a quarter for, say, a thousand quarters of wheat, for which he receives £1,500, with a portion of this, say £100, he pays freight and all charges, and supposing he does not wish to to buy piece goods or any other article of European manufacture—that he wants to buy silver or Council drafts with the balance of £1,400, when silver is 46d. per ounce, or 1s. 6d. per rupee. In exchange for this £1,400 deposited at the India Office he receives from the Treasury in India 18,677 rupees. When exchange falls from 1s. 6d. to 1s., or silver from 46d. to 31d. per ounce, he receives in exchange for his £1,400 deposited at the India Office no less than 28,000 rupees from the Treasuries or India." Of course he can, if silver can fall and gold can be unaffected by its fall. But wheat which would fetch 30s. a quarter when the rupee was at 1s. 6d. must not be assumed to be worth as much when the rupee stands at a shilling, and it is upon this wrong assumption that the greater part of Mr. Birkmyre's argument rests. "All Indian produce sent to England, whether direct or through the aid of intermediaries," is, upon his own admission, sold for gold, and it is because he and others who have come to the same conclusion ignore what may be called the gold factor in the silver problem that the notion that India profits by the fall in exchange has gained so wide a reception. They confound increase in bulk and in rupee value with increase in value in the currency in which produce is paid for, and with which our Home charges are met. The victims of this confusion find it easy enough, no doubt, to talk about "illusory losses," just as easy, we suppose, as to believe in illusory gains to the commerce of India.

BY this time the Parsee cricket team are well on their way back to Bombay. As they acknowledged on the eve of departure, the desire to measure their strength against the English cricketers upon their own grounds was a bold one, but the members of the team have no reason to regret their enterprise. The declared object of their pilgrimage was to do homage to English cricketers and to learn of them, and the modesty of their ambition, as events have shown, was no less prudent than commendable. They have met the past-masters of the game in more than one hard-fought contest, on English turf, and notwithstanding that from the first they found themselves overmatched, the team have faithfully fulfilled the long list of engagements made on their behalf, meeting one defeat after another with unfailing good-humour and unabated courage. To the spirit they have invariably shown in the cricket field may be attributed the highly flattering assertion contained in the farerewell notice of their tour which we extract from one of the home papers, that rarely if ever have any subjects of the Queen-Empress from the remote regions of the Empire more fully ingratiated themselves with the public. From the hospitable reception given to the team on their arrival by that enthusiastic lover of cricket, the Earl of Sheffield, to the *fête* at Windsor, at which they made their final appearance in England, the members of the team have in their progress from county to county received encouragement on all hands. They were prepared to a certain extent to accept defeat as the cost of acquiring wisdom in the use of the willow, and cunning and dexterity combined in handling the ball, Criticism on the results of their undertaking is disarmed by the frank avowal of their aims which the conductors of the tour have made so clear and emphatic on every occasion that no room should have remained for the misconceptions that have prompted the many smart witticisms to which currency has been given. The Parsee voyagers were in no sense representative of the Indian cricketers; the team was not even the strongest that the Zoroastrian community are able to put unassisted in the field, a fact well-understood in this country and amply demonstrated in the local matches which have taken place during the absence of the cricketing pilgrims. To what extent the team have actually benefitted during their four months' constant practice when pitted against the champions of the national game at home remains to be seen, and it is to be hoped that an early opportunity will be afforded them of showing their newly-acquired prowess. We understand it to be the earnest desire of the returning team to meet a representative eleven of English cricketers in India, and as they will land before the present season is at an end, there should be no difficulty in arranging a match that would be watched with the keenest interest. With the conclusion of the tour some idea of the individual performances of the members of the eleven is obtainable. It seems from the averages that Dastar, Major and Patell proved by far the best batsmen, their several averages being 18·29 runs for 31 innings, 15·6 for 41 innings and 15·13 for 27 innings at the conclusion of the Sussex match. Of this trio, the captain, Dr. Patell, who remains in England for the present, alone played in the final match at Windsor, Dastur having been injured in the Warwickshire match a few weeks previously. Singularly enough Bhedwar, whose performances with the leather stamp him as the most formidable of the bowlers accompanying the team, is an underhand bowler.

THE Forest Commission will to-day meet for the last time for the examination of witnesses. Mr. Shuttleworth, Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, whose views we published at length a few days since, will be the final witness to have his evidence recorded by the Commission, as he will be re-examined upon points arising out of and supplementary to his recent statement. It was in April of last year, on the arrival of Lord Reay, that the attention of the Government was directed by the municipalities of Thana and Callian to the grievances arising from the working of the rules of the Forest Department, and the appointment of the Forest Commission was announced by the Governor in the July following. The members have held about a hundred sittings in various parts of the district, and they close their enquiry almost exactly within a twelvemonth of the day on which the Commission was formally opened by His Excellency. Some hundreds of witnesses have been examined meanwhile, and a large bulk of testimony accumulated from all sorts and conditions of people interested. The Commission will at once proceed to consider their recommendations, and their report may be anticipated in the course of two or three months.

WE learn from Persia that the Czar of Russia has recently conferred a first-class decoration of the Order of St. Anne upon His Grace Archbishop Grégoris, Prelate of the Armenian Church in Persia, China, Java, China and the further East. The investiture was made the occasion of great ceremony, and the honour is said to have created great satisfaction, as the prelate is highly respected by all classes of the population. A second-class decoration of the same Order was at the same time conferred on Khachatoor Vartapiet, at present in India, who when in Persia assumed charge of the Archbishop's high office during the absence of the latter.

COLONEL BEN WILLIAMS, the Director of Army Remount Operations in India, arrived in Ispahan a month ago from the Khasgar country, where he had succeeded in purchasing a number of horses for shipment to Bombay. He had not completed the number required but had already forwarded one batch of horses for India from Shiraz, and a second batch is by this time on its way.

NOTES FROM THE DECCAN CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 31.

CARDS have been issued for Lady Reay's first evening "At Home," to take place at Government House, Gunesh Khind, on Tuesday evening, 7th September, at 10 p. m. Mess dress for officers. The full particulars of His Excellency the Governor's Levée of this day week, of the Poona Polo Tournament, and of the Grand Assault-at Arms, which have already appeared in your columns, may be compared to the solid thorough work of infantry; and there but remains for me that light skirmishing which accounts for the casual incident, the fugitive scrap of opinion or of news, which, if less important, is often even pleasanter reading. The gallery of the fine room at the Council Hall was filled with a very bright and very fair array of ladies when we went to make our bow to Lord Reay. And, by the bye, such loyal supporters of authority did the charming on-lookers prove to be, that I am perfectly certain a list could be made with their assistance of those who observed, and of those who overlooked, the etiquette of the occasion as regards compliments to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief. It might be better were the aide-de-camp in waiting at the door not only to take cards and direct movements and rates of progress, but also to whisper the instruction to bow to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, as well as to H. E. Lord Reay. Uniformity of procedure on such occasions of pure State and formality is indispensably necessary for dignity and effect, and could very easily be secured. As I ventured to anticipate, the Levée was very fully attended; and the greatest eagerness to explain instances of unavoidable absence has been shown by European and native gentlemen alike.

It would be difficult to imagine a more arduous tour of duty than that gone through by the Committee-men of the Military Tournament during the three days of its progress, whether at the gymnasium, upon the sward outside it, or in front of the grand-stand on the race-course. Where competitors considered themselves impossible to be defeated in gymnastic acts of particular classes and fixed pattern, the judges had often to confess that infinitesimal degrees of superiority only existed between them; and the burthen of awarding the prizes was proportionately or inversely difficult and anxious. But the long hours of attendance at the scenes of rivalry constituted a serious test of physical endurance besides; and the highest credit is the bare due of the specially competent gentlemen who acted as umpires. There being a swimming-bath near the gymnasium, it has been asked why no prize was offered for natation. Enthusiasts in militarism similarly wondered why "entrenching against time" was not included in the tests of military efficiency; and it was playfully and gallantly said that there are some ladies amongst us who would have beaten all records in that direction, whereat three cheers were promptly given! In the obstacle races, it was thought that infallible means for identifying the competitors, such as large figures on the breast or shoulder, should have been arranged, as well as a large number of accredited umpires at each obstacle, who should have noted each man's success or failure in completing each special task. Regret was expressed that the circus-tricks were not, like the beautiful musical ride, kept back till the later hours of Winners' Day, for the delectation of the fair and fashionable circle then present. It was gravely remarked that during the playing of the National Anthem, even the pointed example of the Major-General Commanding did not suffice to make a large number of the officers and gentlemen present salute; some only doing so in a manner so flippant and cursory that perhaps they had better have left it undone. You will, perhaps, recollect my having before now commented upon the indecorous way in which heads remain covered during the playing of the well-known hymn at our band-performances and other public gatherings. I would now ask leave to give expression to the hope of many in this community, that a plain order will be issued directing soldiers to stand and remain saluting, persons in mufti to uncover, and all, as far as possible, to maintain silence, during the playing of *God save the Queen*.

Balls, and rumours of balls, occupy a large proportion of our waking and sleeping thoughts. The *bal poudrée* which the station will owe to the hospitable instincts of Mr. Propert, and which, of course, will be given in the Gymkhana Club, has once again raised the question, so important to comfort and even cleanliness, of pomatum or no pomatum; with, we are thankful to note, a very general decision in favor of the avoidance of the horror. Better a little whitening of coat sleeves than a heavy odour of greasy rancidity, ill-concealed by whiffs of warm bergamot or lavender past its fragrance. And then, next day! The individuality of the Club ball has wisely been preserved by its being announced to be given on the premises of the hosts. Memory will fail to distinguish between events which come off, one after the other, in one room, however fine and however variously decorated; and whilst the gallant officers of the Royal Engineers have admirable reasons for using the Gymkhana Club for their Fancy Dress Ball of the 1st October, our equally kind hosts of the Royal Artillery have our hearty congratulations upon their power to receive us in their own spacious Mess building. Their ball, with that of the W. I. Club, and some two private events, will have valuably relieved the monotony of successive dances given in "another place."

It is as well to understand at once that the protest of the Goanese Roman Catholic community here against the Concordat between His Holiness the Sovereign Pontiff and the King of Portugal, is solemnly regarded as a grave ecclesiastical scandal, not to be sympathised with on either national or religious grounds; and not justified by any alleged sense of loss in things spiritual or temporal. I am earnestly assured that the worthy and revered, although in years rather youthful, Archbishop Valente of Goa, will hear with horror and the deepest reprobation, of the revolutionary telegrams sent here and there on the subject. Our Goanese fellow-subjects who think that home-ties would be severed were they to own themselves under any Archiepiscopal jurisdiction other than that of the See at Goa, are at liberty to take up their residenoe once more within its pale. But railways and regular steamship passages have made Church subjection now-a-days a different thing from what it was when Wilfred, an Englishman, made most of his dutiful journey to Rome on foot, and returned with the new name of Bonifacius conferred upon him by the Pope, as Vicar Apostolic at Goa, in the sixteenth century. It is with forbearance and with wisdom that recent measures have been taken; and until the will of the Vatican becomes known as to church governance of the Roman Catholic population of this part of India, all attempts to make a small pontificate of Goa by clamouring for the leaving of the Vara in the hands of its Bishop, will be a scandal and a disgrace. The congregation of the Church of Our Lady da Conceição in our city might do worse than take these remarks to heart.

Within a few hours of this present writing, the Poona Regatta will have become a thing of the past; and those restrictive rules which have limited our oarsmen to exactly such meat and drink as they do not care for, and deprived them of all that they do, will have been withdrawn. Self-denial gives zest to the simplest things we learn. Doctor Tanner yearned for a "bully old water-melon" when his interviewers amiably tried to torture him by reference to juicy beef-steaks of the under cut; and not improbably the despised rice-pudding, or the scorned roly-poly of our nursery days will suffer to-night when conquering heroes come to dine. We who saw the ponderous "tug-of-warriors" of the Staffordshire Regiment trot off with our gallant but more sylph-like champions of the popular 43rd, would long for the triumph of a local boat on the pleasant Mula river opposite Sir David Sassoon's magnificent grounds at Garden Reach; but, all the same, our one aspiration in this as in all affairs is, may the best men win.

By special desire, I allude to a local want which is becoming more and more felt as the rupee more and more depreciates in value, namely, that of a really high-class and select college for the sons of English gentlemen. The educational difficulty is in front of all others where fathers and mothers have to decide the bitter question of leaving their growing boys at home, or running the undoubted risk of taking them with them to India. With the not very cheering results where the latter course has been adopted, before their eyes, it has for long years been the practice to endure any sacrifice of feeling and funds so as to give our youths the plain advantage of surroundings which, for better or worse, are at least widely different from those which environ them in Indian stations. Any thing seems well-borne which keeps young hearts English in feeling, young tongues English in accent, and speech in diction, as well as characters simple and pure, constitutions vigorous, and mental culture up to date. But now it comes to be almost folly to maintain two establishments in the present state of the currency. Justice to half our children may demand that we curtail our expenditure upon the other half; and if by importation of thoroughly competent tutors and professors, we could secure an adequate education for our boys, means would soon be further found for surrounding them with all that is best of English environments in the several fields of companionship, personal attendance, sport, and hygiene, as well as in that of education. The measures should be large and liberal if taken at all; and it were idle to pretend that initial expenditure could be otherwise than considerable. Nevertheless, I opine that besides the moral benefits of letting boys grow up as the filial acquaintances of their parents, and the other desirabilities of the enterprise, not even the most expensive professorial staff and judiciously costly buildings would impoverish us in a prudent combination as does the crushing tax of remittances for maintenance and education at the present rate of exchange. It is by no means with light hearts that we see the receptive faculties of our boys here open to local influences; but what alternative have heads of large families drawing fixed incomes between the crushing financial burden of paying for their children's keep and training at home; and that sadder bankruptcy in all that is graceful and refined which comes of young lives being passed in Aryan companionship? I *know* positively that the problem is a weary one, by day and by night, to some cultured people in Poona; I *think* its solution is given here. College Co-operative Company, School Syndicate, Academical Alliance, call it what you will, it is a want which will

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CZAR AND PRINCE ALEXANDER.

SOFIA, SEPT. 2.

Prince Alexander has telegraphed to the Czar assuring him of his gratitude and devotion and stating that he is ready to resign the Crown of Bulgaria to its giver.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar in reply says he cannot approve of Prince Alexander's return to Bulgaria, foreseeing sinister results. His Imperial Majesty adds that the intended mission of Prince Dolgorouki to Sofia has become ill-timed, and that he will abstain from intervening in Bulgaria while Prince Alexander remains on the Throne; and concludes by saying that he will judge what his father's memory, the interests of Russia and the peace of the East of Europe require of him.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE IN THE COTTON STATES.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 1.

A violent earthquake has occurred in the Southern States, which extended along the seaboard from Alabama to New York. The shocks were the strongest in the south, and especially at Charleston, three-fourths of which city has been destroyed and sixty people killed by falling houses. Much distress prevails owing to the wholesale destruction of property. The shocks still continue.

EARTHQUAKES ALONG THE MEDITERRANEAN.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

News has been received that shocks of earthquake have also been experienced at Smyrna, Peak Island, the Island of Galita and in Algeria, where volcanic eruptions are taking place.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. T. Sexton, member for West Belfast, brought forward an amendment to the Address demanding special measures for the maintenance of order in Belfast.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach, in the discussion which followed, declined to make any statement in the matter until the Commission of Inquiry into the late riots had sent in their report to the Government.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

ST. PETERSBURGE, SEPT. 1.

The departure of Prince Dolgorouki on the special mission of inquiry to Sofia has been postponed.

THE LATE REVOLUTION IN BULGARIA.

SOFIA, SEPT. 1.

M. Karaveloff, the Premier, having been suspected of complicity with M. Zankoff in the late attempt to overthrow Prince Alexander, has been arrested and imprisoned.

TIRNOVA, SEPT. 1.

His Highness Prince Alexander has ordered the release of both M. Karaveloff and M. Zankoff.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS IN CHINA.

ROME, SEPT. 1.

The Propaganda here has received news of the massacres of Christians in the North of Cochin China and the province of Szechuen in China. Their villages have also been burned.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT 2.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Assam, with the outward English mails of the 20th ult., left here for Bombay at 6 p. m. yesterday evening; and the s. s. Nepaul for Colombo and Calcutta at 10 p. m. last night.

THE MANDALAY FLOODS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUG. 31.

The dacoit leader killed by Mr. Colquhoun's party turns out not to be Hla Oo. It seems probable the informer, who is now dead, deceived our people to prevent their continuing the pursuit after Hla Oo.

The discrepancy continues in the accounts from official and independent sources of the loss of life at Mandalay. A document issued from the Secretariat to-day states that the Burmese relieving office has questioned hundreds of applicants, and reiterates that only a dozen people were drowned. No independent account estimates the mortality at less than 400. About 300 persons daily obtain relief in money and rice from the Government. The Engineer and coolies were at work on the embankment when it burst near them.

The Tinedah Mingyee has petitioned the Viceroy for permission to leave Cuttack, where, he says, he and his followers are miserable on account of the heat and the want of suitable food and Buddhist places of worship. He wants to come to Burma or Calcutta, and claims to have prevented the King's escape, to have given up all property, and to have served the British loyally.

Monsieur Garanger is one of the heaviest losers by the flood at Mandalay. He has discovered that 300 logs of his timber have been annexed by a Burmese woman, who effaced the marks. The woman is the daughter of an official of the Burmese Government. The magistrate refused a summons. Garanger has appealed to the Chief Commissioner, and the French Consul is likely to interfere.

THE STATE OF BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 2.

Reports from Upper Burma for the week ending the 29th August show that the northern districts are generally quiet, and in good order. The authority of the local officers and revenue collectors is being gradually extended.

Cultivation is going on everywhere, and the crops generally are looking well.

Mandalay town is very quiet. The previous reports of the extent of the injury done by the floods is confirmed. Little actual damage appears to have been inflicted, and there is no real distress. Measures have been taken to feed the people who have suffered. During the past fourteen days, 3,000 people received relief.

The districts in the Central Division are gradually settling down, and crop prospects are fair.

Four new posts have been established—Ava, Kyanksi, Shwebo, and Yen districts.

The Myinghan district was quieter during the past week. Minbu, Ningyan, and Yemethen are still unsettled, but there are signs of improvement.

THE MADRAS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S DEPARTURE FOR BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 2.

Sir Herbert Macpherson arrived from Ooty this morning, and embarked at 1 o'clock in the Chindwara, and left at two.

The following Officers accompany His Excellency to Burma:—Brigadier General Elles, Adjutant General; Brigadier General Cox; Colonel McLeod, Deputy Adjutant General; Colonel Tillard, Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant Arbuthnot, 3rd Light Cavalry; Captain T. Greenaway, 22nd Regiment M. I.; Captain Pickard Cambridge, A.D.C.; Lieutenant Bernard; Surgeon-Major C. Sibthorpe (in medical charge), and Colonel Hawkes, Commissary General.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera..... 4 13-16

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper		66½
4½ "	"	70
3 "	Consols for account	101
3½ "	Sterling Loan	101¼
4½ "	French Rentes	109¾
Bar Silver		42⅞

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 31.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, Interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, Interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Moulmein route to Bangkok right.
Madras-Penang Cable interrupted.
Rangoon-Penang Cable perfect.
Mauritius mails closes Aden, 9 p.m.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 1.

10 p.m.	79·4

THURSDAY, SEPT. 2.

6 a.m.	77·1
10 a.m.	77·7
2 p.m.	77·1
4 p.m.	77·0

MR. P. S. V. FITZGERALD, Third Assistant Political Agent in Kattywar, on special duty in Europe with H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, has been granted three months' privilege leave from June 26.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM SCOTT, Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, has been granted privilege leave for two months.

MR. W. FRANCIS, Assistant Superintendent, Southern Mahratta Country Survey, and Mr. C. Warburton, Assistant Superintendent, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, have been promoted to the first and third grades, respectively.

MR. J. ANDERSON has been appointed to carry on the current work of the office of the Superintendent in Horse Breeding Operations during the absence of Veterinary Surgeon J. K. Grainger.

MR. MIRZA MOOSA CAWSER has been confirmed in the appointment of Professor of Persian in the Gujerat College, Ahmedabad.

MR. H. K. DISNEY, Assistant Superintendent, Poona and Nasik Survey, has been appointed to act as Deputy Superintendent, Southern Mahratha Country Survey, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel T. M. Ward.

MR. F. W. MARRIOTT, Assistant Superintendent Ratnagherry Revenue Survey, has been granted six months' leave on private affairs.

THE October vacation of the Bombay High Court will commence on Monday, the 11th October, and end on Saturday, the 6th November.

THE Small Cause Courts at Surat and Broach will be closed from the 29th October to the 18th November.

THE Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China is prepared to receive subscriptions to the testimonial to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

THE s. s. St. Bernard, commanded by Captain Young, and owned by Messrs. Rankin, Gilmour and Co., of Liverpool, arrived in this harbour on the 26th August, with a cargo of 2,090 tons of coal for the G. I. P. Railway Co. She commenced discharging on Friday last, and finally completed at 8 p.m. on Tuesday, having taken four days discharging. She was chartered by Messrs Thackersey Narrotjee and Co., who re-let the cargo to Messrs. Volkart Brothers. She commenced to load her outward cargo at 7-15 a.m. on Wednesday, and under the superintendence of Captain Russell, Superintendent, Prince's Dock, and Messrs. Hill and Grenan, stevedores. She took in some 3,000 tons of wheat for two ports by 1-15 a.m. the next morning, thus completing the loading of the steamer in the unprecedented time of 17½ hours. The arrangements for this quick despatch were undertaken and successfully carried out by Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., agents for the owners.

THE May and June numbers of the *Journal of Indian Art*, which have just been received, are of more than ordinary interest. They deal exclusively with some of the leading features of the Indian Courts of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, and are the first instalments of a special series which it is intended to produce under the editorship of Sir George Birdwood, C.S.I., as an official record of the work done in India in connection with the Exhibition. "The *Art Journal*," says the editor in his prefatory remarks, "has been advisedly brought within the scheme of the Indian Sections of the Exhibition in order that advantage might be taken of the recent labours of the officers in every Province and Native State of the Empire to commence what is intended to be a complete series of historical descriptions, illustrated by typical examples of the art manufactures of India." The first number of the series is devoted to the exhibits in the Bombay Court, and includes several full page illustrations, executed in the highest style of photo-lithography, by Mr. Griggs, the publisher. Nearly every page bears testimony to the excellent work done by Mr. Griffiths, the Superintendent of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art, and other gentlemen, on behalf of the Exhibition. The June number, which is also embellished with several admirable illustrations, deals principally with the art manufactures of Rajputana. The series when completed will form an interesting *souvenir* of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition.

THERE was a serious falling off in the traffic on the Bhownugger-Goundal Railway during June last as compared with the corresponding month last year. The total weight was 281,763 maunds and the value Rs. 55,995 as compared with a weight of 319,587 maunds and a value of Rs. 69,071. A decrease of 69,279 maunds and Rs. 19,538 is shown under the head of raw cotton alone. On the other hand, there has been a considerable increase in the weight and amount of some important commodities. The largest increase appears under the head of fruits and nuts, the increase being 19,081 maunds in weight and Rs. 4,542 in value. The trade in grain and pulse and also in wood seems to be growing rapidly. The total amount of grain carried during the month was 40,600 maunds, valued at Rs. 5,351, against a weight of Rs. 27,290 and a weight of Rs. 3,837. In wood the increase amounted to Rs. 15,120 maunds, representing in value of Rs. 1,634.

THE Maharajah of Kashmir has arrived at Jammoo from Srinagar. The reports that have been lately current that the Finance Minister, Babu Nilambar Mookerji, had resigned, appear to have no foundation.

THE probability is mentioned of some alterations being made in the Viceroy's tour, as the journey from Karachi to Baroda by way of Broach cannot be made, owing to tidal difficulties at the last named port.

COLONEL STANTON, Director-General of Railways, will make a thorough inspection of the new system of frontier railways right up to the Khojak in October and November. Satisfactory progress continues to be made on the Hurnai line.

MR. W. N. POGSON, son of the well-known astronomer of Madras, has been selected to act as Consulting Architect to the Government of Madras, until the return from leave of Major Cole, R.E., of the Geological Department, whose selection for the permanent appointment has been approved by the Imperial Government.

THE limit of age up to which candidates may compete for the recently founded State scholarships to England has been raised from 21 to 22 years, the change having been induced by representations that the former limit was too early to give Mahomedans a fair chance in the competition. The £100 which each scholar was to receive, in addition to his £200 a year, for his passage to and from England, has been commuted to a free passage each way.

COLONEL WOODTHORPE'S party having arrived at Srinagar from Gilgit, will proceed direct to Simla, where the escort of 20 men of the 24th Punjab Infantry, who have endured many hardships in their journey to and from Badakshan, will be personally inspected by the Commander-in-Chief. "Colonel Lockhart's Mission," says an up-country paper, "owed its success, first, to the coolness and determination of its leader and the three British officers with him; and, secondly, to the splendid courage and hardihood of the few sepoys escorting them."

THE Governor-General in Council has formally decided that the salaries of officers, serving outside of British India, whose services have been lent to, and whose salaries are paid by Native States, are not liable to income tax.

THE Nizam having sanctioned the expenditure of a sum of two lakhs of rupees on preparations for the reception of the Viceroy in November next, the Minister has directed a committee to superintend the arrangements, composed of Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk Bahadur as chairman, and Mr. G. Palmer, Sirdar Diler-ud-Dowlah, Imad Nawaz Jung, and Major Percy Gough as members. The committee have been strictly enjoined to see that the sum allotted for the purpose be not exceeded, while the arrangements are to be as complete and perfect as possible.

A GENTLEMAN connected with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has just returned to Hongkong from Corea, whither he had gone on a special mission, and reports that for the present it would be inadvisable to start branches of the Bank in that country.

IN response to urgent and persistent appeals, the Empress Regent of China has consented to reign in conjunction with the young Emperor until he has reached the age of twenty.

THE report of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for the past half-year, just issued, shows a net profit of $610,810, out of which the directors propose to declare a dividend of £2. The difference in exchange between 4/6, the rate at which the dividend is declared and 3/0½, the current date of the day, amounts to $255,707·76.

THE Government of India has, it is stated, sanctioned the expenditure of ten lakhs of rupees on public works in Upper Burma. After consultation with various officials, the Chief Commissioner has decided that the amount shall be apportioned as follows:—Two-and-a-half lakhs to be devoted to establishments, including a railway survey and telegraph line; one-and-a-half lakhs are to be applied to civil works; two lakhs and thirty thousand rupees to roads, one lakh and-a-half to irrigation, and two lakhs and twenty thousand rupees to civil buildings. The estimate for the survey of the proposed railway to Mandalay is put down at Rs. 1,64,000, but it is not expected that more than half that sum will be expended during the present year, as during the approaching cold season only two survey parties are to be employed on the work. With the exception of a short distance between Yementhen and Wundevin the whole length of the proposed line had been gone over by the staff and the line itself allocated, so that only the detailed sections and marking out remain to be done.

THE actual expenditure at Mandalay on buildings, &c., up to the end of last July has been accurately ascertained, and it is believed that in future one lakh and-a-half will be ample for the purpose. The civil buildings at present estimated for are a jail at Mandalay, Rs. 50,000; court-houses at Mandalay, Rs. 50,000; police and levy buildings and posts, Rs. 50,000; and a similar sum for court-houses, lock-ups, and hospitals in the interior. A sum of Rs. 50,000 is allotted for roads in the city and environs of Mandalay, while one lakh is to be expended on the road between Myinma and Chindwin, and Rs. 30,000 to the improvement of the road between Myingyan and Yementhen. The extension of the telegraph to Yesu is put at Rs. 5,000. The cost of establishments seems rather heavy; Rs. 75,000 are allotted for the services of the Executive Engineer and ten assistants; Rs. 60,000 for sub-engineers and subordinates, including office establishments; Rs. 15,000 for travelling allowances, and Rs. 20,000 for extra offices and establishments that may be required.

THE *Englishman* understands that an eminent London firm, which recently applied to the India Office for permission to tender for the construction of a submarine cable between Calcutta and Rangoon, was informed by the late Secretary of State "that the present land lines are amply sufficient." The Calcutta paper adds:—"It will scarcely be credited by the public that the only telegraph route between British India and Burma is *viâ* Dakka and Chittagong, traversing a region of broad rivers, and exposed to climatic disturbances on a vast scale. Nor is this all. The wires run for several hundred miles through a territory but partially civilized, and in the immediate vicinity of savage aboriginal tribes. A land line, even under favourable conditions, is exposed to innumerable dangers from which its deep sea congener is exempt. A conflagration, for instance, is fatal to its continuity; and only last year communications were wholly interrupted during the Viceroy's visit to Mandalay by a trivial fire in one of the countless bazaars of thatched huts over which the line is carried. The importance of Burma has been greatly advanced by our recent annexations, and the India Office would do well to reconsider its determination to rest content with the primitive telegraphic facilities which are now provided."

COMPARING the income of the Indian Government for the first month of the current financial year with that received during the corresponding period of 1885-86, we find from the last issue of the *Gazette of India* that a considerable decrease has taken place in the land revenue (£86,000), guaranteed companies, assessed taxes, and provincial rates, while there has been a similar increase from State railways, opium, salt and forests. The increase in the income from the State railways is the most notable, amounting to £124,100. As for the expenditure, while an increase is noted under salt, land revenue, and the working expenses of State railways, there is a considerable decrease under opium, political charges, and the capital outlay on State railways and irrigation works. On the whole, income has increased by £56,700 and expenditure decreased by £391,300.

BELTRAN, the native of Manila who forged a cheque on the Chartered Mercantile Bank at Hongkong for $30,000, and received the money, has not yet been arrested. The party who set out in a steam launch after the Chinese barque Kwongtong, in which it was and is still, to a certain extent, believed Beltran escaped, returned to the Colony on the 6th instant, without, of course, having overhauled the barque. They ran as far as Amoy. It is perhaps as well they did not overtake the vessel, as had they boarded and searched and taken Beltran they might have been acting illegally, and serious questions might have been raised by the Chinese Government. Though, however, there is no definite trace of Beltran, the authorities of Macao have recovered a sum of dlrs. 17,750 in Chartered Bank notes in the boxes of a man named daCruz, which is believed to be part of the stolen money. DaCruz has been arrested by the Hongkong police on a charge of complicity, as he was discovered trying to change a dlr. 100 note of the Chartered Bank, the class of note in which Beltran was paid.

THE other day, the *Morning Post* published the following paragraph:—"We understand that Sir Thomas Brassey will take the title of Lord Bulkeley, a place in Cheshire, where an ancestor, Le Sire John de Bressey, of the family of Bressey, in Loraine, settled when he came over with the Conqueror." "Why," exclaims "Atlas" in the *World*, "I always understood that Brassey *père*—a most courteous and genial man, by the way—was originally a navvy! This wondrous revivification of the ancient race must be my lady's work. There is a touch of genius about it, a touch of that genius which in old John Alnutt produced the 'blend' of the solidity of the East End tradesman with the swagger of the West End swell."

A BAND of 560 Austrian pilgrims, including many members of the aristocracy, started from Vienna for Lourdes on Monday, Aug. 9, by special train, after a preliminary service in St. Stephen's Cathedral. This is the first pilgrimage from a German-speaking nation to France since the Franco-German war. The pilgrims carry with them a votive banner to the Blessed Virgin, which, as a work of art, is said to be one of the finest things produced in modern times. It was exhibited last week at the Vienna Museum. The pictures on it were designed by the artists Storck and Rieser, of Vienna, and the embroidery was executed by the Sisters of the Convent of Jesus at Döbling. The banner is of red and white silk, and the embroidery of gold and all colours. The four corners bear medallions of the patron saints of the imperial family of Austria.

THERE recently died at Hongkong a Chinaman, named Leang William Afah, who received from the Government of England a distinction accorded to few of his nationality. He first came into notice at the time of the first war between England and China. While then but a boy he warned a company of English soldiers who had come to drink at a well that the water in it had been poisoned, and he probably saved in this way the lives of a number of men. He made himself understood to the officer by signs, and suspicion being thus raised the water was given to a dog, which soon died from the effects of the poison. The boy was taken charge of by the officer, and he served as a very efficient guide to the Company. He was afterwards taken to England, and is said to have been the first Chinaman that was presented to Her Majesty. After receiving a liberal education in England he returned to Hongkong and served as storeman for about twenty years in the Naval Yard, retiring quite recently with a pension.

MILITARY NEWS.

AMONG the officers who have been appointed by the Secretary of State to be probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are the following, who have been posted to Bombay:—Lieutenant M. S. Steward, Royal Scots; Lieutenant A. L. Pilleau, East Kent Regiment; Lieutenant J. R. Hill, Cheshire Regiment; and Lieutenant G. S. Morris, East York Regiment.

COLONEL C. M. BROWNE, R.E., and Colonel P. H. LeGeyt, S.C., have been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty.

LIEUT. EDWIN CHARLES BARNES COTGRAVE, 2nd Devonshire Regiment, Officiating Squadron Officer 2nd Central India Horse, Lieutenant Saville Herbert Pelly, 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, and Lieutenant Pulteney Malcolm, 2nd Royal Fusiliers, Officiating Wing Officer 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkah Regiment, have been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

THE tenure of the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel T. Walker, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, has been extended to the 12th April 1891.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colab.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	85	07	91	73	86	82	90	90
Sept. 1, Wednesday.	0	10	0	24	0	36	0	11
" 2, Thursday ..	1	59	1	41	1	13	.....	
Total.....	86	76	93	38	88	36	91	01
Corresponding date last year	59	12	55	93	55	13	52	59

MALABAR HILL.

	In.	cts.
Sept. 2 up to 7 P.M.	0	95
Previously registered	92	74
Total....	93	69

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 27th August:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jabalpur	42	18	Nassick	22	7
Sohagpur	30	48	Deolali	24	3
Raver	24	10	Ghoti	64	7
Nimbora	24	9	Nargaon	22	42
Bhadli	25	42	Warrengaon	23	55
Jalgaon	27	77	Hudgi	25	22
Sirsoli	21	32	Mohol	18	18
Mhaswad	33	58	Madha	23	99
Maheji	23	69	Barsi Road	25	61
Pachora	22	90	Keim	22	42
Kasgaon	23	74	Jehur	17	64
Naldongri	21	87	Pomalwari	18	49
Challisgaon	18	68	Dexal	18	31
Nandgaon	20	87	Lanowli	136	19
Manmad	20	1	Dhond	11	97
Lasalgaon	13	53	Talegaon	22	67
Kherwadi	18	80			

INDIA'S ARMAMENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

II.

BEFORE passing on to the question of the armament of mountain batteries and siege trains, there is one point I wish to draw attention to in favour of the field guns I have recommended, and that is the muzzle energy per ton weight of the gun. This is a most important point, because we can easily get energy if we neglect weight, but the mobility of artillery requires light guns, and the energy per ton shows the strength of the gun for throwing shells, compared with its lightness for transport. This in the 9-pr. R. M. L. gun at present used only about 400 foot tons, and in the 16-pr. R. M. L. gun used in England, is only 350 foot tons, whereas in the 12½-pr. breech-loader it is 700 foot tons, and in the 18-pr. breech-loader it is 800 foot tons, which, roughly speaking, means that the new light field gun is twice as powerful in proportion to its weight as the old field gun of position, and the new field gun of position is twice as powerful in proportion to its weight as the old light field gun. As it is always instructive to compare our guns with those of some foreign army, I give below a table comparing the modern French 12-pr. breech-loader with the field gun now used in India, that now used at home, and the breech-loader proposed by us. It will be seen that the new gun is as much superior to the French gun as the old one was inferior.

The muzzle energy per ton weight of gun is the ordinary standard of comparison, and we have taken the range at which the shell would have a remaining velocity of 500 feet per second as being the extreme range at which the shell would really be effective against earthworks, houses, &c. When firing at masses of troops the range would be somewhat greater.

	French 12-pr. Breech-loader.	English 9-pr. muzzle-loader.	English 16-pr. muzzle-loader.	Eng. 12½ pr. Breech-loader.
Weight in cwt	8½	8	8	7
Calibre in inches	3·1-6	3	3	3
Muzzle velocity in feet per second.	1,607	1,380	1,560	1,700
Muzzle energy per ton of gun, in foot tons	542	404	553	715
Range at which shot has a remaining velocity of 500 feet per sec. in yards	6,092	4,918	7,196	7,096

The lightest gun gives the best results (bar a very slight difference in range), and being a breech-loader ought to be introduced into the Indian Service. In these days of economy the best and most advanced material should be taken, as it lasts longer and is the cheapest in the end, by far. Above all things, I would earnestly warn the authorities not to take a half and half course, but to rearm the artillery completely. The new guns must be given to all the light batteries. Nothing is more disadvantageous than a mixed armament, requiring different shot, &c. I give a comparison between the present 16-pr. field gun of position now used at home and the new 18-pr. breech-loader which I recommend for adoption in India. As a matter of fact, all the field batteries might be armed with this, as the draught is less than that of the 9-pr. at present used by them. The only field batteries that should be armed with the 12½-pr., if any, should be those required to make up for deficient horse artillery. In the following table will be found the same data for the present English 16-pr. muzzle-loader, and the proposed 18-pr. breech-loader, as I have already given for the lighter guns.

	English 16-pr. muzzle-loader	Proposed 18-pr breech-loader
Weight, in cwts.	12	12·25
Calibre, in inches	3·6	3·5
Muzzle velocity in feet per second	1,355	1,350
Muzzle energy per ton of gun, in foot tons.	344·5	807·5
Range at which shot has a remaining velocity of 500 feet per second, in yards	5,571	9,765

It will be seen from this that the advantage in power is enormously on the side of the new gun, besides which the draught is much less; the figures being—

16-pr. R. M. L. gun, 12 cwt.	Total 54 cwt.
Carriage and limber packed, 42 cwt.	
18-pr. R. B. L. gun, 12·25 cwt.	Total 40·25 cwt.
Carriage and limber packed, 28·0 cwt.	

Consequently the new and more powerful gun is 12 cwts. less to drag about than the old 16-pr. It is in fact as light as the present Indian field gun, and could easily be drawn by the usual team of six horses.

Next in importance to field artillery comes the mountain artillery, and here I must deviate a little from my rule of only one kind of gun for each arm. The gun with which most of our batteries are still armed is the 7-pr. muzzle-loading gun of 200lbs. weight, a mere popgun, which though handy enough against the Sungas of hill tribes on the north-west frontier, would be useless against a European foe armed with modern rifles.

The screw 7-pr. muzzle-loading jointed gun of 400lbs. weight is a very superior weapon, and I would recommend that the majority of the batteries be armed with this gun for the present, and that a certain number should be armed with 10-pr. jointed breech-loading guns, and jointed howitzers. The science of mountain artillery is still in its infancy, and it is impossible, within the limits of an article, to do more than point out the lines on which to work, as the subject is one that must either be discussed from the very bottom or else laid aside for a while till we get better data to work on. I give below a comparative table of the present, 7-pr., the jointed 7-pr. both of which are muzzle-loading guns, and of the proposed 10-pr. breech-loading jointed gun.

	7-pr. muzzle-loader.	7-pr. muzzle-loader, jointed.	10-pr. breech-loader, jointed.
Weight, in lbs.	200	400	450
Calibre, in inches	3	3·5	3
Muzzle velocity, in feet per second	968	1,440	1,400
Muzzle energy per ton weight of gun, in foot tons	542	575	685
Range at which the shot has a remaining velocity of 500 feet per second, in yards	3,071	5,396	5,181

The details of the mountain howitzer are not settled, so it is useless to speculate too much on the subject; probably, however, the mountain howitzer will be a muzzle-loader in three peices, weigh 600 lbs. or thereabouts, and throw a 4½ inch shell of about 18 lbs. weight, containing a considerable bursting charge.

Undoubtedly, as the science of artillery proceeds, and we get stronger materials with more gradually developing powders, the guns can be made lighter, and the strength of mountain artillery will increase.

It is almost impossible to over-estimate the value of artillery carried on pack animals, not only over mountainous country, but over very bad roads and sandy soil; also along very narrow roads.

On the plains of India, and wherever good roads are available, field guns are preferable on account of the pace at which they can travel and the economy of carriage, but for the vanguard of an army and for operations in any rough country, such as Afghanistan, where good roads are not numerous, the mobility of a mountain battery greatly exceeds that of a field battery. That we should therefore look for the future of mountain artillery in the direction of improvements in steel as giving us strength with lightness, and in gunpowder as giving gradually increasing force without excessive pressure. The recent Indian improvements in cannon powders have nearly halved the strain on the guns while maintaining their power, and it is not too much to look forward to further progress in this direction. If a mountain howitzer such as I have described be successfully introduced, the mountain artillery will have more powerful guns than the line-of-battle ships that won Trafalgar. Furthermore, a mountain battery only costs two-thirds as much as a field battery.

THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND BI-METALLISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your Tuesday's issue, a correspondent, who signs himself "A.," says that though "not an advocate of mono-metallism or a believer in bi-metallism," he for one does not fight shy of figures. He quotes from "The Review of the Trade of India," and asserts that "the Indian returns have been reduced to sterling." If your correspondent had devoted more time to his text, he would have saved himself the trouble of rushing into print. "The Indian returns have been reduced to sterling" by Mr. J. E. O'Conor at the conventional rate of Rs. 10 a pound sterling. But that ratio has exploded long since. In the year 1882, Mr. Maclean laboured under the same impression, and at a meeting of the Society of Arts, a discussion sprung up, which was afterwards carried in the columns of *The Bullionist*. I was supported in my contention by *The Economist*, from which I quote:—

"The time has arrived, we think, when the 'official value' of the rupee had better be abandoned. For some years past, the real value has not been 10 to the sovereign but 12 to the sovereign. When, for instance, the exports of India in 1880-81 are stated at £74,517,317, the actual total meant is £62,097,764—a figure so utterly at variance with published returns in this country, that an alteration in the existing practice really becomes very desirable."

One instance will suffice to point out the fallacy of calculating increase or decrease of the Foreign Trade of India in rupees. Take the export of an article from England to India, or *vice versa*. Suppose England had exported to India in the year 1870 cotton goods of the value of 20 millions sterling, and which had passed through the Indian Custom-houses, valued at 200 millions rupees, taking a pound sterling at the ruling rate of 10 rupees. England in the year 1886 exports cotton goods of the value of 18 millions sterling, which passes through the Indian Custom-houses as of the value of 270 millions, taking a pound sterling at the ruling rate of 15 rupees. The British Board of Trade complain in their returns that the export of cotton goods to India, instead of keeping up the normal ratio of increase of the years previous to 1870, has fallen off 10 per cent. The Indian authorities in their "Review of the Trade of India," boast that the import of English cotton goods into India has advanced by leaps and bounds, from 200 millions to 270 millions rupees, or equal to 35 per cent. Which of the authorities would be correct? What we calculated as 18 millions pounds in England can we by any process short of magic turn them into 27 millions pounds in India? For the purposes of comparison, we must reduce the items to what we call, *in fractions*, a common integer or a common denomination. Either convert rupees into sterling or sterling into rupees—both will yield the same results. If your correspondent works up the figures in the manner I have pointed out—the 57 per cent. increase will sink to zero; and he will arrive at the result I have given in my letter of the 27th ultimo, alternating a few per cents. according to the year he takes up for comparison.

The oft-repeated fallacy knocked into our heads is that the instability and the low price of silver has stimulated our export trade to unprecedented dimensions; and that it has to a corresponding degree helped to restrict our imports. And yet your correspondent triumphantly quotes Mr. Barbour that between 1873-84 our imports have increased by 68·04 per cent. and our exports by 51·21 per cent.—or that the low and unstable exchange has stimulated our imports more than our exports. Of course, Mr. Barbour has calculated 10 rupees to the sovereign. But which of the two assertions is true? Perhaps your correspondent had better ask the Lords of the Treasury, or your English contemporary, *The Economist*, who thinks "the reply of the Treasury a complete answer to the Government of India's despatch."

In my letter of the 27th ultimo, I have dealt with the exports only. For the Lords of the Treasury, *The Economist*, Mr. Giffen, the chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and a host of others, whom your correspondent would facetiously call, gentlemen on the other side of the house, have put down as an undisputed and undisputable axiom, that the lower or more unstable the price of silver, the greater will be the increase of Indian exports. To refute that theory, I have shown, that while the exports of Germany between 1872-82 increased by 38 per cent., those of India increased by only 3½ per cent. This was only one of many instances. I have given the figures and my authorities. Which of them does your correspondent impugn? Mr. O'Conor gives the combined value of exports and imports of Germany as having increased 8 per cent. during the same period, which is quite a different matter. That only shows that the imports into Germany have enormously decreased during the period. The reason is not far to seek:—It is the prohibitive tariffs. That knocks on the head one after another of our cherished convictions. Protection at least has not done badly for Germany. But that would be trenching on the domain of Free-trade *vs.* Protection. But if the question were asked, how has Germany been paid for this vast excess of exports, since we know it is *not a debtor country*? The answer is—in public and corporate securities of the countries east of the Rhine. Berlin and *not* London is now the great market for Russian and Austro-Hungarian securities.

I cannot understand what your correspondent means, when he says "the Calcutta Chamber has committed itself to bi-metallism; the Bombay Chamber has not spoken." Mr. Bythell had no *locus standi* at the Associated Chambers of the British Empire save and except as the representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. I have asked who delegated him with the authority to speak and vote against bi-metallism. Your correspondent answers that "the Committee of the Chamber nominated him to represent the Bombay Chamber of Commerce." Mr. Bythell was not content with passively voting, but actively demanded a poll; and he was defeated by an overwhelming majority. He thus emphasized the committal of the Chamber of Commerce of the *Urbs prima in Indis* against bi-metallism beyond recall. If the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce delegated him with the authority to canvass actively against bi-metallism, then the Committee acted beyond, or rather it took too exaggerated a view of its powers. If there was one subject on which the Committee ought not to have acted on its powers, it was in the matter of committing this Chamber against bi-metallism without a full and exhaustive discussion on the subject by the whole Chamber.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 2. S. B. B.

SWIFT'S INSECT POWDER rids all Domestic Animals of Fleas, &c., and clears all insect life out of rooms, &c. Per tin, As. 10.—PHILLIPS & Co., LD., Bombay and Poona.

A QUERY TO THE MADHAV BAGH REQUISITIONISTS.

TO THE EDIDOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The requisitionists of the preliminary meeting called for this evening at Madhav Bagh are all non-Brahmans, except one.

Throughout the discussion regarding infant marriage and enforced widowhood, it has been asserted by the Brahmans that the custom belongs properly to themselves alone, and that the non-Brahman castes (to which the rest of the requisitionists belong, and which will supply the bulk of the main gathering) have been foolishly following them and making themselves ridiculous and miserable without any warranty, but simply from a spirit of imitation.

How, then, does it now comport with truth, good sense or the self-respect of the Brahmans to call in or welcome any of the non-Brahmans to render aid in support of a movement of which the real aim is a perpetuation of the evil customs among all classes? The professed object of the proposed meeting is indeed to protest against Government interference, which exists only in the imagination of some people, and is

Thakur Rattonsey Khatao and another—First defendant in person.

To speak to minutes of Decree.

75-85—Thakardas D and C—Carrimji Allibhoy vs Allibhoy Hassanally—Pestonjee and R.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

210-85—Tyabji and D—Jaitha Bhima and another vs Haji Abdool Valud Oosman and others—Payne, G and S.

136-84—Nanu and H—Singhji Raisu vs. Nowroji Burjorji—Macfarlane and E.

199-85—M M Munshi—Withul Tukaram Vuradhi vs. Govind Gungadhar Ranadi—Bicknell and K.

401-84—Tyabji and D—Khudiza Begum *alias* Doolum Begum and others vs. Mohsen and others—Winter and B.

389-84—Little, S, F and N—L A Watkins vs the Hon'ble C F Farran and others—Pestonji and K and F A Little.

445-84—Balkrishna and B (for pauper)—Jane Anne Esteve vs G L Esteve and another.

272-84—Jefferson, B and D—Gordhundas Nurratumdas vs Bai Bhikli and others—Macfarlane and E.

190-85—Bomonji and H—The Narayen Cotton Mills vs Jumnadas Devidas—Mulji B B.

"LES MISERABLES."

A Tale of 1998.

"THE rupee grows each week more worthless for any purpose but that of immediate spending. Under these circumstances, who could wonder if a spirit of recklessness should have taken possession of the Anglo-Indian community; if the text of to-day should be "let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we fast?"—*See yesterday's Simla letter.*

To be virtuous one must be happy.

This is a fact. More. It is a fact More. It is a fact which can be proved.

And to be happy, it is necessary to be rich. How rich, do you ask? Enormously—Vanderbiltonically! As were once Messieurs les Anglais in the land of Dupleix and Plassey.

Ces Anglais who have now disappeared.

You smile? It is not so then?

I have with my proper eyes seen them abolished—assimilated—blotted out—these Consuls and Pro-Consuls so arrogant. Listen to my tale.

The Roupé was a coin abnormal—monstrous.

It wavered.

Have you ever seen a franc waver? A Napoleon? No, ten thousand times.

The English are the nation of drunkards. All drunkards waver. The Roupé caught the contagion. *Voila* the explication.

Let us return to our sheep.

I abhor the involutions of Finance. They are to me destestable. And why? Alas, I am poor always!

But this Roupé,

It wavered. It flickered. It sank. It descended.

It contracted itself as a lady in her corsage.

Have you, my pupil so various, ever seen a lady in her corsage?

She contracts marvellously.

She is also lovely.

The Roupé contracted. But it was not lovely.

It was one schelling and eight pence.

It was one schelling and five pence.

It was one schelling and two pence.

The English, once so arrogant, had been despondent.

They now laughed. It was the laughter of the Pit.

They grew reckless. It was the ferocious *abandon* of the unpitied.

The Englishman, reckless, is a brute bestial.

He boxes. He dirnks. He wallows. He runs about. He even rides a horse at full speed.

No logical man rides a horse at full speed.

The French are a nation of logical men.

* * * * * *

The Roupé was one schelling.

For the Market useful? Perhaps. For the Bourse—for little economies? No.

It was not worth—said these English—a Dam.

What is the English Dam? Who knows? The National Deity it may be. These English rate their Gods cheaply.

They rated the Roupé still more cheaply.

They spent it. Mon Dieu! how they spent it. They scattered it. They disbursed it! They shed it. They spread it abroad like mud.

It was superb. It was also wise. The Roupé had no value outside that Empire of Pro-Consuls.

They could not return Home. To their fogs.

They could not despatch Home their progeny so numerous.

The English are a prolific race. They bear children, as they eat *bifteks*.

Several at a time and often.

This is a weakness of the Englishman. Also of the Englishwoman.

Why should they then not dissipate their rentes?

They eat. They drank. Twice as much as usual. They died. Riotously. In scores.

It was a magnificent spectacle.

All nations are going to the Devil. They move, however, like glaciers.

The English are an avalanche of a nation.

The Roupé fell lower.

The English did their best. But they could not fall lower.

Then a strange thing happened.

The English Mees disappeared.

You do not know her. She is a thing marvellous. With Feet and Teeth. A creature *furibonde* who deals the blows of men, and plays savage games till she is warm to execration.

From the English Mees is evolved the English Matron.

She is large. She eats well. She snores in her sleep. Money—much money—is necessary to her sustenance.

There was no money in the country. Nothing but this revelry atrocious and diabolical.

The English Mees is a prude.

She withdrew. With her the English Matron.

They withdrew because there was no money. They were "schocked"

The woman of England is always "schocked" when there is no money.

It is to her a blasphemy.

* * * * * *

Only the men remained. With their Roup.

Which was now ninepence.

The Saturnalia was terrible?

Imagine then a nation of Englishmen, alone, at all hours drunk, rabid, raving, under the sun so enervating of the tropics.

Can you ask what followed?

The English Mees had withdrawn. Let us spare her blushes.

The Englishman turned cream colour, café-au-lait, brown, ochre, bistre.

You say it was the sun?.

In a measure—yes.

He grew darker with succeeding generations. The Roupé was now fourpence. With some British fractions.

It was then hard to find an Englishman of the type Saxon.

His hair was black.

His eye-ball was opal.

His calf thin.

His hand attenuated.

His mind...

Let us draw a veil over his mind.

It is enough to know that he sat on his heels in the fashion oriental.

A nation that sits upon its heels is lost.

Literally and metaphorically.

The English race in India was lost.

At the same time the Roupé disappeared.

A coincidence merely?

Mille tonnerres, No!

You have underestimated the vengeance of the Gaul, and the power of the Parisian Bourse.

It was the *revanche* of Plassey, Blenheim, of Crecy, of Agincourt.

Of Waterloo.

—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

The head offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank have been transferred to a handsome new building which has been in course of construction at Hongkong for more than three years. The new building occupies the site of the old Wardley House, and the adjoining site where stood formerly the premises of the Chartered Mercantile Bank. Old Wardley House, where the Bank commenced its business, had for many years been felt to be too small and cramped a place for the business of the Bank, which had extended at a rapid rate after the depression of 1875 and 1876. In August, 1882, the Directors reported that they had secured the enlarged site, and at the next half-yearly meeting it was intimated that plans and tenders had been accepted and that building operations would at once be commenced. The total cost of the building was to be three lakhs of dollars, to meet which it was intended to write off from time to time certain amounts from the profits, a beginning being made that half year by writing off Rs. 50,000. Even when the prosperity of the Bank was at its lowest ebb provision had been made for securing a commodious place at Shanghai, and when in 1882 business had more than doubled and was flourishing beyond all expectation it was time that the head office at Hongkong should have a building worthy of the high position which the Bank was assuming all over the world. That the new building will meet for many years to come such a requirement every one will admit who cares to inspect the magnificent structure fronting Queen's Road and the Praya which is now rapidly approaching completion.—*China Mail,*

COAL MINING IN TONKIN.

THE two gentleman who left to explore the peninsula or island of Hongay on the South-east coast of Tonkin, where a valuable discovery of coal was made some two years ago by a French resident at Hanoi returned to Hongkong some days ago, and have a very favourable report to make on the riches of the district they examined. Mr Malsch and Mr T. I. Bowler left Hongkong on the 24th July for Haiphong, taking along with them 20 native miners. From Haiphong they went to Hongay, which is above 80 or 90 miles south of Haiphong. Hongay is the name of a strip of land which is joined to the mainland at low water, but which at high water is completely surrounded with water. It is situated in a long bay where the French fleet assembled during the war, and there is a deep channel round the greater part of the island, where vessels of the largest tonnage may anchor. Its area is about 10 miles long by 5 or 6 miles broad. The island is a carboniferous lime-stone formation with large beds of a coal, superior in many points to the Nagasaki coal, being heavier and much more oily. It was found also that the coal lay almost ready to be dug out. No shafts would require to be sunk. All that had to be done was to run a gallery right through. The coal was seen to be in layers running north and south, resting at an angle or from 20° to 40° and once the outer crust was cleared away immense mines extending over an area of from 15 to 20 square miles might be started. Among the first things that would have to be constructed would be a tramway round 5 or 6 miles of the Coast. When this was made, the waggons could be loaded from the mines and run down to the harbour. Mr. Fuch, a French engineer, who made researchas on the island, took a sample of 200 tons from each of four different cuttings which he made.

A syndicate has been formed composed chiefly of English gentlemen in Hongkong, and negotiations are at present going on with the Annamese Government for the purchase of the island, which, it is expected, will terminate successfully. The two gentlemen who went from Hongkong received cordial assistance from the French authorities, who are anxious that the resources of the island should be developed.

Another island to the east of Hongay named Kebau, it is also the intention of the Syndicate to take over, This island is about 30 miles long by about 15 miles broad. In it there was found to be a plentiful supply of hard canelle coal, but the party had not time to make so extensive researches on this island. The Syndicate have, we learn, offered 60,000 dlrs. to the Annamite Government for Hongay and 40,000 dlrs. for Kebau. The discovery of coal in this part of Tonkin was made by a French resident of Hanoi about two years ago. He represented to the Government that he would like to purchase the land provided he got the purchase money within two years. The purchase money he has now found from an English syndicate with whom he is co-operating. The French Government has, we understand, given their consent to the sale of the islands by the Annamese Government. The analysis of the coal made by M. Fuch, the head of the school of mines in Paris, shows it to be of the nature of Cardiff coal, with which it will compare favourably. We trust the English syndicate will not meet with any initial difficulties in their endeavour to open up what should prove a rich store-house of coal for the Far East.—*China Mail.*

THE ANTI-MISSIONARY RIOTS IN CHINA.

THE history of the recent outbreak at Ch'ung-k'ing shows that for some time past the latent anti-foreign feeling among the populace had exhibited signs of activity. Several things conduced to this. The universal and firmly established belief among people of all degrees in the Province of Szechuen is that China not only defeated France but obliterated her as a nation. This had made the people put on more swagger towards foreigners; and the construction of the Catholic Cathedral with its roof of Imperial yellow tiles had aroused strong feelings. From what we hear the pretensions of the Bishop and priests of the Catholic Church in Szechuen are such as to give great and constant offence to the officials and people; are inconsistent with their condition as missionaries; and proved a very active agent in the riots. To a people so jealous of the attributes of their rulers, and so wedded to prejudices as the Chinese, a high Cathedral with a roof of the yellow coloured tiles that are sacred to the use of the Emperor, must have been very galling. Added to this, news had been received not long before of the attacks on Chinese in some of the territories of the United States. The anti-Chinese outrages in America were described in a newspaper published in the Capital of the province, and one copy at least was in Ch'ung-k'ing before the riots broke out, and its contents were doubtless known by report to a great number of the mob. For some time before the outbreak occurred, it was matter of common talk in the tea-shops and other places where the Ch'ung-k'inge'se congregate that the mission buildings would be attacked, and placards fixing the date for this were distributed. The presence in the City and neighbourhood of so many military students to attend the examination, and the occurrence of a feast, gave the opportunity. It unfortunately happened at the time that the Taotai-ship was held by an official who was filling the post temporarily, and who either would take no responsibility, or did not realize the seriousness of the situation until too late. He contented himself at first with issuing feeble proclamations; and that the mere show of his authority would have been sufficient to prevent at least much of the damage that was done to persons and property, was shown by the outrages ceasing as soon as he despatched soldiers to the scene of the riots. We trust that these occurrences will soon be brought bofore the Tsungli Yamen by the Ministers of the Powers whose subjects have suffered, and we have little doubt that the advisers of the Emperor will act promptly and fully recompense those who have been injured. So far as we are informed the Protestant missionaries had done nothing to excite the anger of the mob, who are always animated in Ch'ung-k'ing by a strong dislike of foreigners, and who had recently heard no doubt greatly exaggerated accounts of the treatment to which their countrymen had been subjected in America. Roofing the French Cathedral with Imperial yellow tiles was certain to provoke the animosity of the people—in whose feelings on the subject many officials must have sympathized—and to lead to an outbreak. The policy of the Catholic Church in setting at naught the feelings of the Chinese when building Cathedrals and other religious places, is dangerous to the peaceful relations of foreigners with the people, and it is to be hoped that a more reasonable state of affairs will result from the transfer of Papal interests in China to a Delegate specially appointed in Rome.—*The North China Herald.*

"COLONEL" TUCKER ON SALVATION ARMY WORK IN INDIA.

THE Banqueting Room of the Royal Pavilion was filled to overflowing on August 7th by an audience assembled to hear an address from Colonel Tucker (late of the Indian Civil Service), on "India's Millions." Those present consisted for the most part of persons interested in the Salvation Army, the Colonel's object being to give an account of the work of the Army in India. The chair was taken by Mr. Marriage Wallis, J. P. Colonel Tucker, who is described in the *Brighton Herald* as a tall, fair man, standing, apparently, above six feet in height, and who was attired in Indian costume, save that he wore a red guernsey bearing the words "Salvation Army," was accompanied by six others similarly attired. He said that, having heard and read reports of the Salvation Army whilst he was in the Himalayas in the Indian Civil Service, he was induced to come to England, where he saw such success attending the efforts of the Salvation Army that he resigned his appointment and returned to India where he began his work with the Army. Having detailed the difficulties he experienced in commencing his labours in Bombay, he said the question was: "Had they reached the natives?" He maintained that they had. On one occasion he saw 130 natives fall down and ask for Salvation and rise up rejoicing that they had got it. When they were at Ceylon 3,000 natives sought Salvation, and at other places hundreds of others presented themselves. He argued that their system of throwing aside European customs and going to the natives in Indian costume and acting similarly to them was a good one and did more to ingratiate them into the favour of those whom they wished to convert than anything else. He concluded by saying that during the two months he had been in England over a hunded persons had volunteered to go with him to India, and out of these they were going to select about 40, and they would leave Cardiff near the end of this month. The passage would cost £800, and about £400 had been raised. He, therefore, made an appeal for subscriptions for this object, as well as for establishing barracks in India. Those who accompanied the Colonel were Major Weeresooriye, Cadet Anagi (Singalese), Cadet Sunamvedam Aramugam Mudlier (Tonnil), Captain Prem Ba (English lass), Captain Yuddh Singh (English lad), Cadet Jeivan Mukta (English lad), most of whom either addressed the meeting or sang solos. Some Hindustani and Singalese hymns were sung, one of which was rendered into English. One verse ran:—

"For it doesn't matter whether
Our skin is black or white,
Blessed be the name of the Lord,
We mean to go to India,
To live for God and fight,
Blessed be the name of the Lord,

The chorus was:—

"When the stars of the elements are falling,
The moon shall be turned into blood,
The children of the Lord are returning home to God,
Blessed be the name of the Lord.

Most of the choruses of the hymns, translated into English, were joined in with vigour by the audience, and the visit of the Colonel and his friends seemed to create a great impression.

CLOSE OF THE PARSEE CRICKETERS TOUR.

THE tour of the Parsee cricketers in England was brought to a close on August 7th when the Prince and Princess Christian gave a lawn party at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park, the fête being attended by a numerous and brilliant company, who had been invited to see the cricket match between Prince Victor's Club and the Indian team. Princesses Victoria and Louise, of Schleswig-Holstein, were present, and the guests included Count Gleichen, Lady Ponsonby, Lady Bidulph, Lady C. Cooke, Lord F. Godolphin Osborne, Lord Arthur Wellesley, Mr. Walter, of Bearwood, Mrs. and Miss Flora Walter, the Dean of Windsor, and Mrs Randall Davidson, Col. the Hon. Reginald Talbot, Sir Daniel Gooch, Mrs Cholmondeley and the Ladies Cholmondeley, Col. the Hon. C. G. Eliot, Major and Mrs Edwards, Mr. J. Lundy (Mayor of Windsor), Mr. and Mrs. Darvill, the Rev. A. Robins, Archdeacon Baily, Major Holmes, the Rev. R. and Mrs. Tahourdin, Mr. Barnett, the Rev. W. Gilbert, and Mrs. Edward, Mr. Ricardo, Dr. and Mrs. Ellison, and others. The contest took place in pleasant weather, upon the greensward in the vicinity of the royal residence, which is surrounded by some of the finest forest scenery in the world. Marquées were erected near the inclosure, and refreshments were provided in a pavilion opposite the mansion. The band of the 1st Life Guards, under Mr. Vanden Heuvel, was in attendance, and played a selection of music during the proceedings. Prince Christian Victor's team went in first, and after several wickets had fallen the cricketers lunched with Prince Christian and were photographed, his royal highness being taken in the group. The match was then resumed, Prince Christian Victor scoring twenty-four, being awarded a new bat, and Prince Albert eleven (not out) for the home selected, who made ninety on a bad wicket, for their first innings, against 33 obtained by the Parsees. Prince Christian Victor's side followed, Mr. C. I. Thornton hitting in splendid form, adding sixty-one to their second innings, which reached 95 on the termination of the spoot shortly after six o'clock in the evening. Annexed are the scores:

PRINCE CHRISTIAN VICTOR'S TEAM.

C. I. Thornton, c Morenas, b Framjee	0
H. F. de Paravicini, c Morenas, c Framjee	1
Col. Rowley, c Baria, b Framjee	2
L. D. Hildyard, h w, b Khambatta	10
P. Cratchley, c Khambatta, b Framjee	11
Prince Christian Victor, c Libuwalla, b Framjee	24
E. Murdock, b D. M. Patell	19
E. P. Simpson, c Morenas, b Framjee	0
H. G. Whitby, b D. H. Patell	8
H. E. Clarke, b Framjee	0
Prince Albert, not out	11
E. Gordon, c Khambatta	0
Byes, 2, 1 b 2	4
Total	90

PRINCE CHRISTIAN VICTOR'S TEAM (2nd Innings.)—Thornton (not out), 61; Rowley, not out, 13, Clarke, c Harwar, b D H. Patell, 11; Prince Albert, b D. H. Patell, 7; byes, 2; leg bye, 1; total 95.

THE PARSEES.

N. Banajee, b Whitby	4
S. Bezonjee, b Whitby	0
J. Morenas, c Prince Christian Victor, b Rowley	0
B. Bala, b Whitby	0
D. M. Patell, captain, b Whitby	11
D. Khambatta, b Whitby	0
S Bhedwar, b Rowley	1
S. Harwar, run out	0
J. Bouch Khanawalla, not out	0
A. Libuwalla, b Rowley	0
M. Framjee, c Rowley, b Whitby	0
B. Baria, st Prince Christian Victor, b Rowley	1
Extras	0
Total	33

In noticing the preceding contest against the Sussex Club the *Brighton Herald*, who gave a hearty welcome to the team on the occasion of their first match in England bids them the following kindly farewell:—This match forms the last but one of close upon 30 matches which were included in the Parsees' list; the remaining one being against an eleven picked by Prince Christian. To some extent the visit of the Parsees has not been a successful one. Their victories have been fewer than they could have wished (as a matter of fact, we believe, they have only won one match); but on the other hand, they have no reason to feel dissatisfied with their tour, for they cannot but have improved with their season's cricketing, and they will return to Bombay with, doubtless, many pleasing reminiscences. The members of the team who have carried off the greatest honours have been those who created the best impression at Sheffield Park, showing that their success there was not mere chance, but that they have the stuff in them of which good cricketers can be formed. Mr. D. D. Dastur has been the most successful batsman; 587 runs being credited to him for 31 innings. This gives an average of 18·29, which is a very good one. Mr. Dastur showed great promise at Sheffield Park, where he made 12 in the first innings and 18 in the second; but he was injured recently in a match at Birmingham, and has not since been able to play. Next to him stands Mr. A. C. Major, whose average is 15·6, as he has scored 646 runs in 41 innings. His batting in the second innings of the Parsees at Hove, on Tuesday, was very fine, and frequently evoked applause. Following him is Dr. Patell, who has so ably Captained the team. He has made altogether 418 runs for 27 innings, or an average of 15·13; whilst Mr Bala is next with an average of 9 for 42 innings, and Mr Khambatta fifth with an avarage of 7 for 37 innings. Of the bowlers Mr S. N. Bhedwar has been the most fortunate. It will be remembered that he is an underhand bowler possessing a peculiar delivery, and most of the wickets have fallen to his share. Next comes Mr Khambatta, a slow left-handed bowler, whilst Mr Framjee, who bowls a fast round harm, is third. This, we confess, we are rather surprised at, as we fully anticipated from his performance at Sheffield Park that he would have been the premier bowler; but fate has ruled otherwise. Mr A. C. Major is fourth.

Some of the team have already left England; whilst the others, who intend going overland, will start shortly. Dr. Patell will remain in this country to continue his medical studies. Thus the Parsees' tour has been brought to a close. During the time they have been in England they have made friends on all hands; indeed, it may be doubted if ever any subjects of the Queen-Empress from the remote regions of the Empire have more fully ingratiated themselves with the public. In saying farewell to them, we can only express the hope that they will see their way clear on some future occasion to pay England a visit, when possibly their efforts may be more largely attended with success. If so, none would be more ready to congratulate them than the cricket-loving people of this country, who, though they like to hold their own, are never better pleased than when they find foemen worthy of their steel.

A BLACK PRINCE.

A PARIS correspondent telegraphs:—The sensation of the hour is the arrival in Paris of Prince Diowley Karamoko, third of son of King Samory, a negro chief of Upper Senegal, who signed away his independence last year. The Prince is accompanied by his marabout, interpreter, two of his father's ministers and other persons. He belongs to the tribe of Wolof Serrare, reputed to be the finest, the handsomest, and the darkest race of all Africa. They profess Mohammedanism, but, withal have not yet entirely renounced certain fetichist practices. The Wolofs wear short trousers and a kind of frock without sleeves, open at the sides. Their hair is plaited into several braids, and they have numberless amulets tied round their neck with leathern thongs. Prince Diowley has adpoted the Arabic costume during his visit and conceals his amulets, but he still plaits his hair according to Soudanese fashion. He occupies apartments in the General Hotel, which the French Government have retained for him at a cost of 20f. a day. The attendants carry about them all their ablutions, carrying pewter jugs containing water for their ablutions. The presence of Prince Diowley Karamoko in France is regarded as a favourable sign of the loyalty of those tribes of Upper Senegal which until quite recently gave the French troops so much trouble. Samory, his father, is the wealthy king of a vast Soudanese State, which he made by his prowess. He has sixty-three sons, to all of whom he has given lucrative and honourable posts in his army. The third who is now here, is said to be his favourite and is designated as his heir. The Prince is seventeen years of age, and is remarkably handsome and intelligent. He has learned a few words of French and understands a good many more. He wears a caftan of green silk, embroidered with gold. He eats with relish roast meat. Yesterday the marabout sacrificed several fowls for the Prince's dinner. The other courses were plain boiled rice, millet seed cakes, pears, and grapes. The mission will stay in Paris for about a fortnight, at the end of which it goes to the autumn manœuvres. A high official of the Admiralty will take the Prince over Paris, and lionise him in the fashionable circles still in town. He and his suite will take all the theatres in turn, beginning tomorrow at the opera. Before returning to Africa they are to be shown over the silk looms of Lyons in order to dispel the prejudice entertained by them in common with several tribes of the Upper Niger that French silk are not the product of human industry, but are supplied ready to sell by the Evil Spirit.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

COUNT VON MOLTKE AT HOME.

A PLEASANT account is given by Edward Pietzcher in the *North German Gazette* of a visit made in spring to Count von Moltke's retreat at Creisau. Twenty years ago, as Herr Pietzcher says, the name of Creisau was never spoken of, but Moltke has made the place famous, just as Bismarck has thrown lustre upon Varzin:—

Here in rural quiet, far from the activity of the city Field-Marshal Count von Moltke has set up for himself a Tusculanum, where in the utmost seclusion he recruits his strength after the fatigue of the winter. Having intercourse only with his nephew and his immediate neighbours, he assembles here new forces for his work. Travellers for pleasure seldom come into the district, since Creisau lies far from the great highways. Staying last spring at the adjacent village of Graditz, I was enabled by the mediation of the clergyman, to pay a visit to Creisau. On a beautiful spring day we proceeded by the field way to our destination. In the course of conversation the clergyman told me that last summer he baptized the Field-marshal's grand-niece. He could not sufficiently praise Count von Moltke's amiability. He related, too, how the church at Graditz had received from its patron, Count von Moltke, two fine bells. A day or two later I ascended the church tower and found the following inscription on these bells:—"Field-Marshal General v. Moltke, Creisau. Cast out of French cannon. Taken from the enemy through German bravery 1870 and 1871 by the Emperor William. Given to Field-Marshal Count von Moltke. Dedicated to the honour of God for the ringing of peace." Chatting on the way we came at last to the village of Creisau, and soon we arrived at the castle. It is a plain quadrangular building, with one story and a high gable. General von Moltke acquired this seat with the money given to him by the grateful Fatherland. On both sides of the iron steps leading to the hall are great cannon taken in the French war at Mont Valerien and afterwards presented by the Emperor to the Count. They are bronze, and are covered all over with reliefs and chased work. In the hall itself are three beautiful equestrian statues of bronze, resting on colossal sockets. The central figure is that of the Emperor, with mantle, helmet, and flying plume, the right hand raised. An inscription says that this was a gift from the Emperor, on the sixtieth anniversary of Moltke's service. Right of this statue is an artistically executed copy of Rauch's monument of Frederick the Great. On the third plinth stands the excellent equestrian statue of Moltke himself, a gift of the great general Staff. On the walls of the vestibule are large bronze busts of the Prussian kings, with those of the Crown Prince and Prince Frederic Charles. Entering the sitting-room, we find it simply furnished, giving a true picture of the Field-Marshal's modesty. Here is the low field-bed, with a plain writing-desk, while large maps hang on the walls. In the upper rooms of the castle are many family portraits. In these rooms, too, are kept the gifts made to the Count from time to time. Beneath a glass shade is a small marble bust of Napoleon III, a gift of the late French Emperor to Moltke, made when he was at the height of his power. Bronze busts of the late Grand Duke of the Mecklenburg, of the King of Saxony, and portraits of the Emperor, the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles also adorn the rooms. All these works of art were the gifts of the princes themselves, and were accompanied by cordial words expressing high praise of this faithful counsellor. Count von Moltke likes when staying here to go over his fields and to prune the young trees planted in the park. Home-grown fruit must appear on the table, and the Count then speaks with pride to his guests of the produce of his lands. The school which he has built is often visited by him, and he listens to the teaching, questioning the young ones himself at times. It was late at night when we left the portal of the castle by moonlight. On the corner pillars rise gladiators larger than life-size. They keep guard at the entrance of the residence of the man whose name will be spoken of so long as anyone asks after the architects of the German Empire.

THE EFFECT OF HIGHER EDUCATION ON WOMEN.

THE New York correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs:—Dr. Moore's statements before the Medical Association concerning the disastrous physical effects of higher education on American women telegraphed to the *Evening Post* create much interest and some surprise. There is a wide difference of opinion among the local physicians with a general disposition to regard Dr. Moore's statements as too strong. Official statistics recently collected contradict him flatly. An elaborate schedule of questions was sent to 1,200 Female College graduates last year, and detailed replies received from 705. These were collated and tabulated by the Massachusetts Bureau of labour Statistics and published. They show that 83 per cent, of the graduates are American. A percentage of 23 spent their childhood in the city, and 58 in the country, and began to study at the age of five to six; 41 per cent. at home and 57 per cent, at school took about four hours exercise daily. The average age of entering college was about 18. The time of entering 78 per cent. were in good health, 2 fair, and 20 poor. The deterioration in health during the college course is shown by 19·58; the improvement in health by 21·13; or the percentage of those to whom the college course was physically beneficial was 1·55 greater than those to whom it was injurius. The most prevalent cause of disorders among those studying severely was constitutional weakness. Three per cent. of those of whom the parents were both in good health showed an increase of health, and 17 per cent. of those whose parents were in poor health showed a decline. Only 30 cases in all of brain troubles were reported. Only 12 of diseases of the eyes. Commenting on the statistics, the *Bureau* says: "The facts which we present would seem to warrant the conclusion that seeking a college education on the part of women does not in itself necessarily entail the loss of health or the serious impairment of the vital forces. Indeed, the tables show this so conclusively that there is little need were it in our province for an extended dicussion of the subject. The graduates as a body entered the college in good health passed through the course of study prescribed without material change of health and since graduation by reason of the effort required to gain higher education do not seem to have become unfited to meet the responsibilities or bear a proportionate share of the burdens of life." I obtained this afternoon the views of several eminent physicians in this city on the subject. All agreed that girls between thirteen and eighteen years should not be forced in hard study, but did not accept the view Dr. Moore takes concerning the effects of higher education on maternity. One of the ablest among them said, "It is probably a fact that the women of the first fifty years of the century in the same family line had large families than the women of the second half century, but that has no reference to education. The women of the higher social classes have fewer children than women of lower social scale but that I believe to be universal. I would not condemn the present system of education though it may as Dr. Moore says, but if so, the fact has not come under my notice or observation."

THE NEW HOME SECRETARY.

THE *Daily News* has received a letter from a well-known Irishman, possessing personal knowledge of the events on which he writes. The writer says:—

Mr. Henry Matthews was the Home Rule candidate, for Dungarvan in 1863, when he ousted Mr. Serjeant Barry, because Barry, as Crown counsel against the Fenian prisoners had deeply offended the brotherhood, Serjeant Barry, in 1868, was supported by O'Donoghue [who the] committed his first great offence against the Nationalists), and Mr. Matthews was supported by the whole force of south of Ireland Fenianism, and by the distribution of 10,000*l.* among a couple of hundred voters. The papers of that day (*Freeman, Cork Examiner, Nation, Irishman*) are full of details of the awful fights. The 14th Lancers got the nickname of the "Dungarvan Butchers" for having killed a Matthewite in a charge upon a mob storming the Barry men. Serjeant Barry's defeat, and Mr. Matthews's victory were hailed by the *Irishman*, *Flag of Ireland Nation* and *Weekly News* as the triumph of the Nationalists, and Mr. Matthews divided popularity with O'Donovan Rossa for avenging on the future Judge Barry the insult to the Fenian Brotherhood. Mr. Matthew's speeches glow with Nationalists indignation against British barbarity. Let the *Daily News* at once have the ex-P. P. of Dungarvan, Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, now Bishop of Kingston, in Canada, interviewed as to his knowledge of the conditions under which the present Home Secretary entered Parliament eighteen years ago.

RELIGIOUS MADNESS.

A PAINFUL case of religious madness, analagous to one that happened last year near Melbourne, has just taken place in the Hautes Alpes, near Briancon. Two sisters, named Marie and Catherine Olaguer, aged respectively forty-seven and forty-five, lived there on the kindest terms, on a little property which they had inherited. They had also a sum of 40,000 francs, which was well invested. They were both noted for their piety, and had a profound belief in miracles and the supernatural. Recently Catherine told Marie that she had had a vision in the night in which God appeared to her and demanded a proof of her obedience in sacrificing her sister. Marie lent herself to this idea, which did not appear to her at all strange. So after devoutly hearing mass on Tuesdy morning she came home to prepare herself to be a sacrifice. Catherine got a sharp razor and cut with it into each of the arms in front of the elbow, and into the instep of each foot. The victim kept repeating, "Jesus, Marie, my Hope, my Saviour!" Catherine then collected the blood, to dry it and keep it as a relic. When Marie was lifeless, her sister dressed the corpse in white, and went with the will of the defunct to a notary, to whom she related what she had done. She also said that in obedience to God's command she had burned all the debentures and scrip belonging to her sister. The number of these had been, however, given to the notary by Marie. Catherine has been arrested, and will be subjected to an examination by doctors who make lunacy a special study.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Sept. 2.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo SC, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—Lieut E C B Cotgrave, 2nd Battn Devonshire Regt, officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Regt Central India Horse,—10th June 1884.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 14th August 1886:—

3rd Bombay Cavalry.

Risaldar Hazrat Nur Khan to be Risaldar-Major, vice Hayat Khan, pensioned; Ressaidar Murad Sher Khan to be Risaldar, vice Hazrat Nur Khan, promoted; Jamadar Lal Khan to be Ressaidar, vice Murad Sher Khan, promoted; and Kote Dafedar Balvant Sing to be Jamadar, vice Lal Khan, promoted.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo SC, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—Lieut P Malcolm, 2nd Battn Rl Fusiliers, officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Battn 4th Goorkha Regt,—12th March 1885.

Lieut S H Pelly, 1st Battn Duke of Cornwall's Lt Infry, having completed eighteen months from date of apointment on probation, is admitted to the Bo S C from the 3rd Feb 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India and to his passing the professional examination required under regulation.

The following Genl Order by the Govt of India, dated 27th Aug 1886, is republished:—

The tenure of the appointment of Lieut Col T Walker, R A, Commy of Ordnance, 1st Class in the Ordnance Dept, is extended to the 12th April 1891."

The following extract from Genl Order by the Govt of India No. 572, dated 27th Aug 1886, is republished:—The undermentioned officers appointed by the Secy of State for India Probationers for the Indian SC are posted as follows, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India:—STAFF CORPS—Lieut M S Steward Rl Scots, Lieut A L Pilleau, East Kent Regt; Lieut J R Hill, Cheshire Regt; Lieut G S Morris, East Yorkshire Regt.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Col C M Browne, RE; Col P H LeGeyt, SC.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr P S V FitzGerald, substantive pro tem, third Asst Political Agent in Kathiawar, on special duty in Europe with His Highness the Thakor Saheb of Gondal, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 29th June 1886.

Lieut-Col W Scott, Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, is granted privilege leave for two months, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept is republished:—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is plased to recognise the appointment of Ghulib Bey as Consul-General for Turkey at Bombay.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Vishnu Balal Gogte, Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Sangameshvar in the Ratnagiri Dist, was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of the current duties of that Court from 9th to 23rd June 1886.

The appointment of Mr Krishnaji Babaji Chandhari as one of the Conciliator's in the Kopargaon Taluka of the Ahmednagar Dist, made in Govt Notification No 4214, dated the 21st ultimo.

Rao Saheb Ganesh Dadaji Deshmukh, second class Subordinate Judge at Bhiwndi in the Thana Dist, is transferred to Pandharpur in the Sholapur-Bijapur District.

Rao Saheb Moreshwar Narayan Ovalekekar, second class Subordinate Judge at Pandharpur in the Sholapur-Bijapur Dist, is transferred to Bhiwndi in the Thana Dist. The above transfers are to take effect on or after the 1st Oct next.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Visitors of the Dist Jail at Dharwar, viz.—H A Hughes, Esq, CS, Assist Collr and first class Magte; Rao Bahadur Shridhar Gundoo, Dist Depy Collr and first class Magte; and Rao Bahadur Sitaram Damodar, Dist Depy Collr and first class Magte.

Messrs A K Oliver and G H Farran respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assist Commr and Taxing Master of the High Court on the 24th day of Aug 1886.

Messrs Bapu Narayan Natekar and Gangadhar Wishwanath respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Registrar of the Court of Small Causes at Poona on the 20th inst.

Mr M B Baker, Judge and Sessions Judge, Nasik, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty, within the period of his leave.

Azam Purshotam Gangadhar Kurve, sub pro tem head Karkun in the office of the Mamlatdar of Junnar in the dist of Poona, is re-appointed to be a Magte of the 3rd class in the dist of Poona.

Mr A K Oliver received charge of the office of Registr of the High Court Appellate Side, on 24th inst.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J McNabb Campell, CIE, First Assist Collr and Magist of the first class, to be a Visitor of the Dist Jail at Belgaum.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Govt Notification No. 2024, dated 13th Nov 1885, Mr Mirza Moosa Cawser is confirmed in the appointment of Professor of Persian in the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.

Messrs T B Kirkham and Gopal Balwant Nene respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Educational Inspr, C D, on the 17th ultimo.

REVENU

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☞ The GUIDE for September has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

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BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS. &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
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OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.
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GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers, and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs impure water.

AS A LOTION, either pure or mixed with a little water, it give immediate relief in all diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, itch, boils carbuncles, and mosquito-bites.

Each label bears E. GUYOT'S signature printed in three colours.

Manufactory—19 Rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER, MADON & Co.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD AND CLARK,

PAINT, VARNISH, JAPAN AND COLOR MANUFACTURERS,
7, CALEDONIAN ROAD, LONDON, N.;
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138 and 140 VAUXHALL RD. LIVERPOOL
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1, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY,

Keep a large stock of first quality Varnishes, Paints, &c., in their BOMBAY GODOWNS.

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TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the differenince price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY,
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks „ 23-4 „
In ½ Flasks „ 25-4 „

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers

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ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameters Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

Works and Offices—Masagon.

WHISKY.
SCOTCH.

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	Rs. 41 8
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	„ [illegible] 8
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	„ 36 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles	„ 28 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	„ 26 4
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend	„ 25 12
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	„ 24 0

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs. 29 8
Do. one Shamrock	„ 27 4
FINE OLD, our own blend	„ 25 12

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

NOTICES.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.
DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers!

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN.—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver of motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense in health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to hat produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.
Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, pure condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels langnor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 22 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India, and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever orfebrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Cheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medicae Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholerale Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT.
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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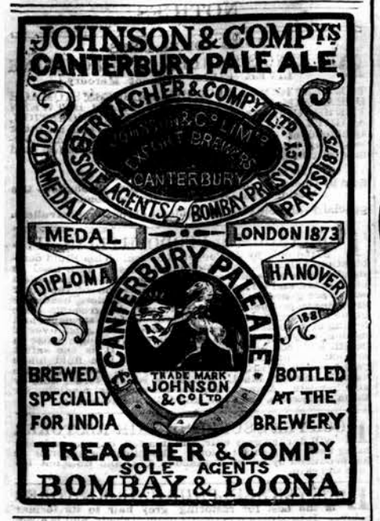

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THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,

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BOOTS POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots. — Superior in style and excellent in quality, 25s. — Finest quality we can produce 35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	26s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d.
Do. with French heels	7s. 0d.
Merino Slippers, all colors	4s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.

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With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern to be marked with name of sender. Boots should be from letter and remittance, and sent separately

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

For further information, address—
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A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

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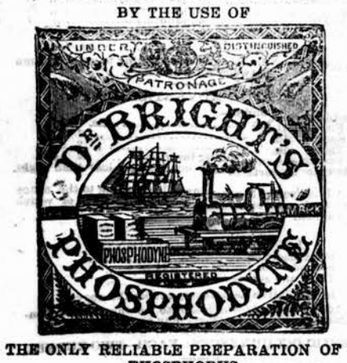
BY THE USE OF



THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first Stages only), Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, Nervous Fancies, Eruptions of the Skin, Palpitation of the Heart, Impoverished Blood.

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where, for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the Flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and cheap imitations bearing similar names.

☞ CAUTION.—The indubitable proof of the great value of DR. BRIGHT'S (THE ONLY GENUINE) PHOSPHODYNE is the various worthless imitations which are being made up with a view to deceive the public. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and refuse Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

FIG. 10. FIG. 11. FIG. 12.

FIG. 13. FIG. 14. FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the sizes usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs. a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45 0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	50 0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12	40 0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60 0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65 0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70 0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130 0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11	125 0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95 0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	175 0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200 0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	150 0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	350 0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety... from Rs. 200 to	380 0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds ... from Rs. 280 to	700 0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

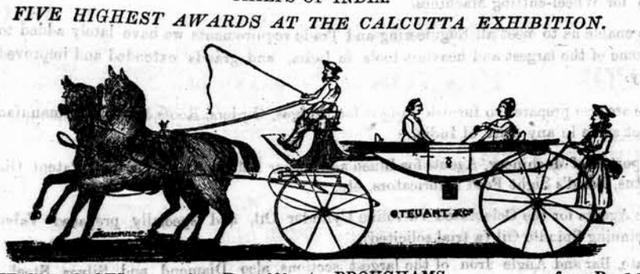
FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN
KEYLESS WATCH
AT Rs. 85
is the most perfect time-keeper for rough & daily use ever manufactured.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

STEUART & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

COACH BUILDERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB AND BENGAL, THE KING OF SIAM, THE NEPAL GOVERNMENT, AND MOST OF THE PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

FIVE HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.



STATE CARRIAGES	from Rs. 4,000	BROUGHAMS	from Rs. 1,100
LANDAUS	„ 2,000	PHAETONS	„ 700
BAROUCHES	„ 1,500	CARTS	„ 350

PATENT NEW BUGGIES ..... from Rs. 800.

All work guaranteed, and none but best English material used.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL,

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK WHISKEY

N.B.—Each bottle of Carlton Whiskey (Eleven years old) has the Trade Mark stamped in Blue letters on a White capsule. The Highland Malt Whiskey (Five years old) in Blue letters on a Red capsule. None other is genuine.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.

THE LONDON KIT HOUSE,

TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

		Rs. a.
DRESS SUIT, Superfine, Black Cloth, lined throughout silk, best quality		80 0
Do.	do. Italian Cloth	70 0
Do.	do. Black Venetian, lined throughout silk	75 0
Do.	do. Italian Cloth	65 0
Do.	Black Cashmerette, very light, the correct thing for India, lined Silk	70 0
Do.	do. Italian	60 0
Do.	of other materials from	50 0

A correct and stylish fit guaranteed.

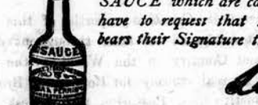
DRESS SHIRTS, our own make, from	4	0
Do. Ties and Bows, from	0	6
White Kit Gloves, Double Buttons	2	4 per pr.

3, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.



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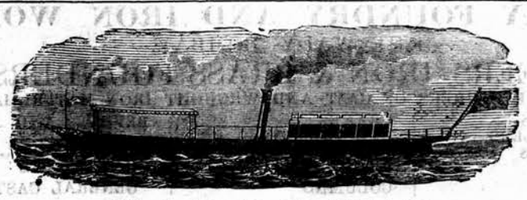

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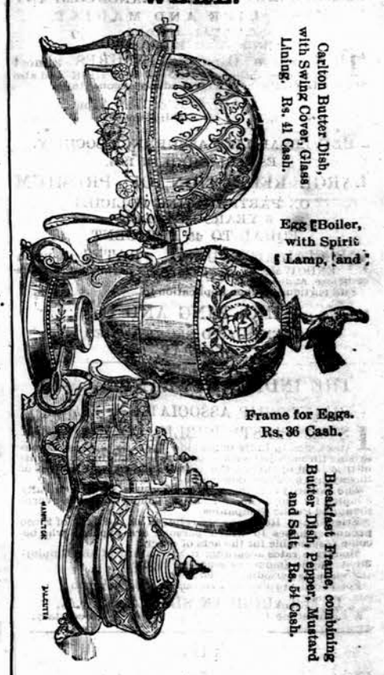
Carlton Butter Dish, with Swing Cover, Glass Lining. Rs. 41 Cash.
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COMBINATION BREAKFAST FRAME.

In best Electro-Plate, of an elegant and useful character, containing on one Stand the following Articles:—Butter Dish and Knife, 4 Egg Cups with Spoons, a complete Cruet of Pepper, Salt and Mustard, with Spoons, Toast Rack, and Spring Call Bell.

Rs. 95 Cash.
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In best Electro-Silver Plate, substantial and well-wearing quality. These Dishes are usually supplied with the Warmers either in *pairs* or in *sets* of *four*. They can be had, if desired, without the Warmers. The handle is removeable, and the Cover, reversed, forms another dish.

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THE PLAIN BEADED PATTERN.

The above patterns are in general favour, from their neatness and the facility with which they are cleaned.

Dishes and Covers, each.
12-inch size, Rs. 40-8 Cash.
Warmer for ditto, Rs. 50 each.
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PAIN KILLER is recommended as the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings *speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

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Unrivalled for cleansing, beautifying, and preserving the Teeth and Gums.

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